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FOARD OF SUPERVISIES SAN FRANCISCO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SAN FRANCISCO SPECIAL SELECT COMMITTEE ON VOTER FRAUD

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Hearing of: Tuesday, July 20, 1976

9:15 o'clock A.M. Room 228

City Hall, San Francisco, California

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SUBJECT: Hearing inquiring into irregularities and malconduct in recent Municipal elections for the purpose of purifying the election process in the City and County.

File No. 370-76

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APPEARANCES:

Members of the Select Committee:

JOHN J. BARBAGELATA, Chairman

TERRY A. FRANCOIS

18 ALFRED J. NELDER

Clerk, Florence White

Pacific Legal Foundation:

RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE, Esq., Director

DAVID E. TODD

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24 Reported by:

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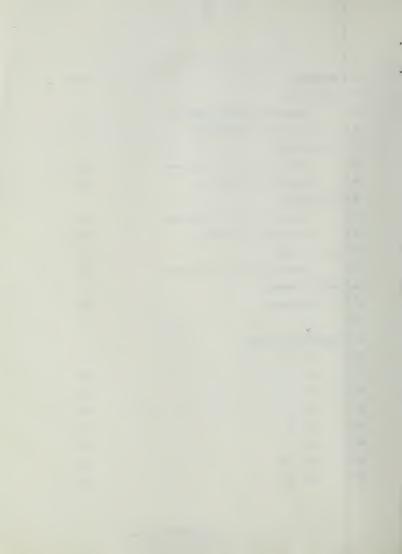
DAVID WORTS



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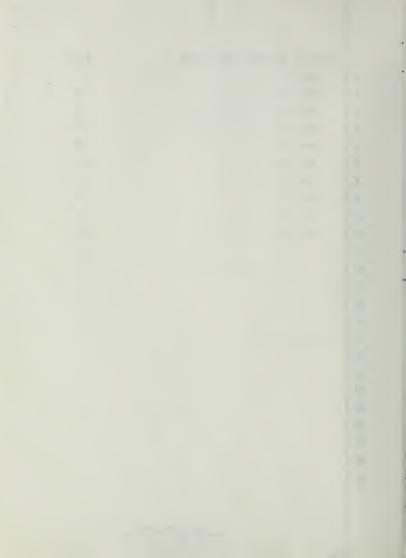
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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: The Voter Fraud Committee is now in session. On my left, Supervisor Nelder. On my right, Mr. Raymond Momboisse, Counsel for the Committee. On my far right, Mr. David Todd, Investigator for the Committee. MR. MOMBOISSE: At this time I would like to introduce the Exhibit No. 22, the letter from Mayor Alioto, in which he explains his veto of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of voter registration. CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Okay. This is No. 22. Do you want that part of the record? MR. MOMBOISSE: Yes. (Whereupon, the document alluded to was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 22.) MR. MOMBOISSE: At this time could we call Mrs. Sue Bierman, please. MRS. BIERMAN (from the floor): Could I ask to . . . is Mr. -- Supervisor François coming at all? MR. MOMBOISSE: He's not here. Certainly. Would you prefer to wait, then? MRS. BIERMAN (from the floor): I would. MR. MOMBOISSE: Fine. Could we call Mr. Gibbs Brown. CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Momboisse, for the record,

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we've asked Mr. Crowley now four times, four different meetings.



٦ Mr. John Crowley, San Francisco Labor Council. There has been various reasons why he hasn't attended, given why he hasn't 2 attended. (To the Clerk:) Am I correct? 3 THE CLERK: Yes. 4 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: He was subpoenaed for the last 5 meeting? B THE CLERK: That Subpoena was never served. 7 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: The Subpoena was never served. 8 Well, he's been invited four times, and four times he hasn't 9 been able to attend. 10 THE CLERK: This last time, I got a letter from him 11 saying he was on vacation. 12 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Okav. 13 Now, Mr. Brown. 14 (Mr. Jerrold Ladar, Esq., approaches the witness 15 stand.) 16 MR. LADAR: My name is Jerrold Ladar, and I'm an 17 attorney licensed to practice in the State of California, and 18 I represent Mr. Brown. 19 I am going to ask, or place on the record this 20 morning, the fact that Mr. Brown is present pursuant to the 21 22 Subpoena issued upon him, and upon the orders that have been 23 made in the previous, recessed meeting.

However, Mr. Brown will refuse to answer any questions or give any testimony based on the ground, first, that this

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presently-constituted Committee is minus one member. But, if 1 2 a member were here, that the Committee's jurisdiction over Mr. 3 Brown is faulty in that the resolution authorizing the inquiry here is in conflict with 44 United States Code. And the 4 Committee is operating in its jurisdictional capacity to obtain 5 information from Mr. Gibbs without the procedural safeguards 8 7 that are available to him under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution to the 8 9 United States, and the analogous provisions of the State of 10 California's Constitution, that, whereby the resolution is 11 to uncover matters which have to do with criminal acts under 12 both the State and Federal laws, particularly dealing with 13 registration, and particularly dealing with 18 United States 14 Code, Section 4, and, as a result, this Committee is acting 15 as a legal subterfuge, and I do not say that in the sense of 16 any motivation on the part of the Board of Supervisors to 17 circumvent his rights.

And therefore, on those bases, he would refuse to answer any questions, whatsoever, because of the lack of jurisdiction over him.

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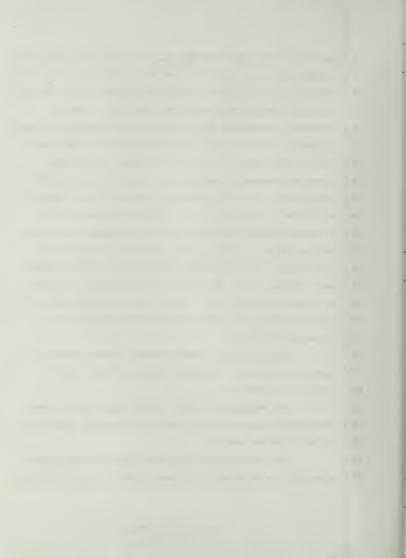
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MR. MOMBOISSE: Fine. We had hoped that Mr. Brown would clarify certain charges that have been made against him, not of a criminal nature.

The testimony that has developed and certain statements that are being made at present have been quite derogatory



to Mr. Brown. We are giving him an opportunity to answer those charges. Also, to justify the accusations. We had no concept of any criminal liability arising out of this.

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MR. LADAR: I understand that. That's why I was careful to say that I did not attribute any motivation as a subterfuge to circumvent his rights on the part of the Board of Supervisors, but rather, that the Committee, in its capacity of doing that, in my legal opinion, after discussion with him, does, in fact, have a potential effect upon certain rights he has.

The difficulty is that the particular statutes I mentioned, 18 United States Code, Section 4, makes it a felony for any person who has knowledge of any commission of any offense against the election laws of the United States not to come forward with that information at the time he knows about it. It makes him guilty of a felony.

The difficulty here is that, if he clarifies certain terms here, it is at least legally, potentially, that he could be incriminating himself under that Section, because some time has passed since he came into any fact in exculpating his own position. And therefore, as his Counsel, I cannot accede to the jurisdiction of the Committee, because it would have an effect on his rights. It's a very peculiar statute, in the sense that it makes one disgorge what they know under the penalty of criminal sanction.

However, based upon my analysis of it, and understanding that the Committee at this point merely seeks to allow him to answer charges, it's my advice to him that he should not proceed.

MR. MOMBOISSE: (Nods head.) I think we would accept.

MR. MOMBOISSE: (Nods head.) I think we would accept the position. I think that the proper procedure would be for me to call him and ask him questions, and if he claims the privilege at that time . . .

MR. LADAR: Yes. You can do that, or I can stipulate, if you wish, that, since we are objecting to the jurisdiction, that, as to each question asked, he would refuse to answer, whichever way you prefer to do it, for the record.

MR. MOMBOISSE: All right, fine.

I think, for the record, we will call him.

Will you stay with him?

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MR. LADAR: Yes. Oh, yes.

(Mr. Gibbs Brown approaches the witness stand.)
(Sotto voce discussion between Mr. Brown and his Counsel.)

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: (To the Clerk:) Would you swear in the witness?

THE CLERK: Okay. I beg your pardon.

GIBBS BROWN,

appearing as a witness before Board of Supervisors Special Select Committee on Voter Fraud, who, being first duly sworn by the



Clerk, testified as follows:

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EXAMINATION BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

- Q. For the record, may we have your full name, please.
- 5 A. Gibbs Walter Brown.
 - Q. Were you associated with Frontlash?
 - A. I assert the privilege on the advice of Counsel not to answer that question.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Very good.

- MR. LADAR: Excuse me. I think the record should reflect that, since Mr. Gibbs Brown is not a lawyer, or acquainted in the exact words that should be utilized when he says on the advice of Counsel, he asserts the privilege, that the grounds of objection are the jurisdiction of the Committee over Mr. Brown. There is no privilege that he's asserting at this time.
- MR. MOMBOISSE: And he's also claiming the privilege
 against self-incrimination.
 - MR. LADAR: No. We are not doing that until the jurisdictional question is settled. And that applies to further proceedings that you may wish or may not wish to take.
 - MR. MOMBOISSE: It was my understanding, from your statement, that he was claiming that there might be incrimination, some of the testimony.
 - MR. LADAR: My explanation is that that is one of the



problems I see, because of the Federal (unintelligible) Crime

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However, because that exists, my grounds are that the Committee has no jurisdiction to either call him or ask him questions based on a jurisdictional defect, not upon the privilege of self-incrimination at this time.

MR. MOMBOISSE: And the jurisdictional defect is what, again?

MR. LADAR: I'm sorry. The jurisdictional . . .?

MR. MOMBOISSE: I am not familiar with the particular

Section you are referring to.

MR. IADAR: The jurisdictional defect that I am asserting is that the Committee, by making inquiries pursuant to the resolution of malconduct, is the phrase, I think, used in the motion, and irregularities in registration procedures, is legally acting as a subterfuge to obtain information which would be only obtainable by authorized Grand Juries or other investigative agencies with appropriate procedural safeguards to Mr. Gibbs.

Therefore, I object to the jurisdiction of the Committee to proceed against Mr. Gibbs Brown to ask any questions whatsoever, because it may later impinge upon a privilege which he would have, and could properly assert before proper investigative agencies.

So, my objection is totally to jurisdiction now.



THE WITNESS: Will it be appropriate language for me 1 to say that, on the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer? 2 MR. MOMBOISSE: I think that is what I understand 3 from the ground rules at this point; and the record will 4 reflect that's the advice that Counsel gave you. 5 What position did you hold with Frontlash? Ω 6 A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. 7 How long were you employed by Frontlash? Q. 8 9 A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. What compensation did you receive from Frontlash? 10 0. 11 On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. 12 0. Are you a Deputy Registrar in and for the City of 13 San Francisco? 14 A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. 15 0. Did you train any Deputy Registrars? On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. 16 17 Did you select, and were you involved with any 18 Deputy Registrars? On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. How were you compensated for the services from 0. 21 Frontlash? 22 A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer. Did you assign, ever, positions in the City and County of San Francisco for the Deputy Registrars that were 25 employed under you?

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2	Q I	Did you supervise the Deputy Registrars that were	
3	working for	you?	
4	A	On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.	
5	Q. W	Were you advised by the Registrar's Office of the	
6	number of e	errors that were occurring in the affidavits filed	
7	by Deputy F	Registrars working for you?	
8	A. C	on the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.	
9	Q. W	Were you advised that a number of forged affidavits	
10	had been fi	led by Deputy Registrars that worked for Frontlash?	
11	A. C	on the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.	
12	Q. W	Were you aware that forged and fraudulent Affidavits	
13	of Registra	ation were being filed by Deputy Registrars employed	
14	by you?		
15	A. C	on the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.	
16	Q. A	are you presently employed by Frontlash?	
17	A. C	on the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.	
18	Q. A	are you aware of a statement which appeared in	
19	The San Fra	ncisco Examiner - Chronicle on May the 30th, 1976,	
20	which attributes the following statement. I'll read it orally		
21	and quote i	t.	
22		"Gibbs Brown, who headed Front Lash, the	

On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.

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Is it true that you were fired?

AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education voter-

registration program, has been fired."



1	A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.		
2	Q "Asked if he had taken action to avoid the		
3	type of irregularities Front Lash has been accused		
4	of, Crowley said:		
5	'Absolutely and very definitely. As a matter of fact, I was appalled when I found out		
в	what was going on under the direction of a young		
7	<pre>man (Brown) in this office and the looseness with which he was moving,'" period, end quote.</pre>		
8	Are you aware of that statement?		
9	A On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.		
10	Q. Would you care to make any defense against that charge		
11	that was made against you?		
12	A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.		
13	MR. MOMBOISSE: I don't think I have any further		
14	questions.		
15	CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Any questions?		
16	QUESTIONS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE:		
17	BY SUPERVISOR NELDER:		
18	Q. What about the hundred and seventy-five missing		
19	books. Do you know anything about that?		
20	A. On the advice of Counsel, I decline to answer.		
21	Q. Well, I just have this to say, Mr. Ladar, that I came		
22	in here with a totally open mind. And our goal was to seek		
23	information, education, and performance by the Registrars,		
24	in an effort to develop some legislation which would tighten		
25	up the procedures. And frankly, some of the witnesses have		

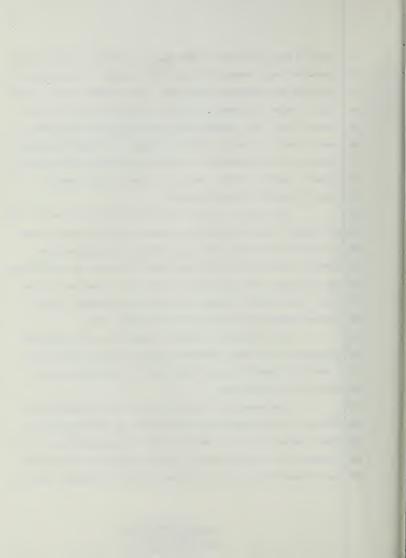


inspired me to feel that maybe there is something really wrong, something really wrong with the whole concept of registration which was performed this past year. And I think, maybe, you're right. Maybe this matter should be before the United States Federal Grand Jury, because the accentuation of criminality wasn't really our goal. But, by refusing to answer questions, such as: "What happened to a hundred and seventy-five missing books," I have to submit, with all respect, that there's really something wrong somewhere.

MR. LADAR: I think I should place in the record, for Mr. Gibbs, that the Supervisor is doing precisely what a good politician should do, which is to suggest inferences from someone's objection to the Committee's authority to investigate, as it's quite clear from what's been in the newspapers, that there are probably criminal violations by somebody, ranging from misdemeanors to felonies at all levels along.

The objection is that, in terms of a young man who perhaps may have been misused by others, that he still is in a position where his legal rights must be protected, as the Supervisor is well aware.

And therefore, the objection to any testimony here, whether it's enlightening, illuminating, or incriminating, is simply because there are ways by which the explanations may be obtained. But, unfortunately, no one has seen fit to grant a Supervisors' Board the protections that are necessary, which is



not the fault of the Supervisors.

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Therefore, with respect to your feeling that you're being obstructed, Supervisor Nelder, it is unfortunate that the only ways in which the proper information could be obtained, and in my judgment, properly protect the client, who may or may not have any liability, is through the kind of processes you mentioned.

I do not think there are such investigations going on, and perhaps your remarks might be transmitted to those persons, and under appropriate circumstances, then the information could eventually get back to the Board of Supervisors.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Okay. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Brown.

MR. LADAR: Thank you.

(Mr. Gibbs Brown and his Counsel leave the witness stand.)

MR. MOMBOISSE: Jay Patterson.

Why don't we take a short break.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: There will be a recess for a few minutes.

(Short recess taken at 9:25.)

(During the recess, Supervisor Francois entered the room.)

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: The Committee's back in session.

Mr. Jay Patterson.



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JAY PATTERSON,

appearing as a witness before Board of Supervisors Special Select Committee on Voter Fraud, who, being first duly sworn by the Clerk, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

- Q For the record, may we have your full name, please?
- A. Jay Patterson.
- Q. Are you employed by the City and County of San Francisco?
 - A. Yes, I am.
 - Q. For how long have you been employed by them?
 - A. Approximately four and a half years.
- Q. Would you please tell us what capacity you have been employed in during that period of time.
- A. Oh, I was the Acting Registrar of Voters between January and May, 1976, and right now, I'm the Management Assistant, the Acting Chief Deputy, and the Acting Election Supervisor, all in the Registrar of Voters' Office.
- Q. Now, does the Registrar have County authority to get delegates through special deputy registrations, the power to select, train and deputize other Deputy Registrars?
 - A Yes, I believe the Registrar does have that authority.
- Q. And has such a practice been followed in the City and County of San Francisco?



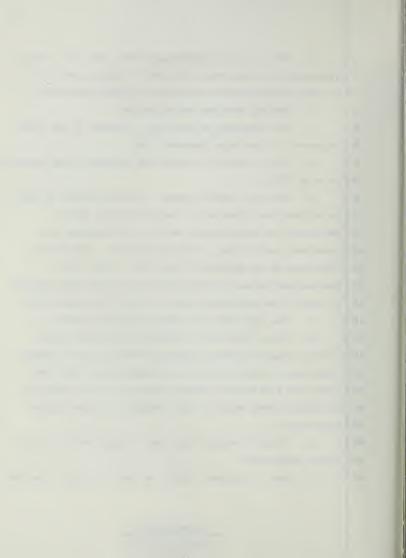
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- A. Yes. It was followed extensively last year. People from community groups were authorized to deputize others to be Deputy Registrars for the purpose of taking registration.
 - Q. And who gave such authorization?
- A The Registrar, at the time. I believe it was Larry Leguennec. It was Larry Leguennec, yes.
- Q. Fine. Had such practice been followed in San Francisco prior to 1975?
- A. Yes, to a limited extent. We had a program in which we utilized the libraries and the librarians as Deputy Registrars for registrations, and all the librarians were deputized, most of them, by other librarians. And this was authorized by the Registrar at the time. It was later discontinued because the librarians didn't want, were spending all their time registering people, and not filing away books.
 - Q. Now, were there any other instances of this?
- A. Yes. There was an instance in which the people from the Spanish-speaking community wanted to instruct Deputy Registrars in Spanish, and so, we cooperated and deputized, authorized five Spanish-speaking deputies, not our employees, to instruct other people in the community to become Deputy Registrars.
- Q In 1975, did you train any of these special trainer Deputy Registrars?
 - A. Yes. I trained a class, at least one class, that had --



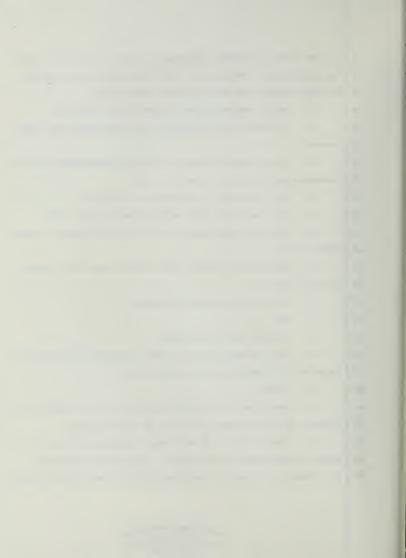
2 30 in the class, and they were from the Coalition, the League 3 of Women Voters, and the Frontlash organization. Okay. How many such classes did you conduct? Ω Δ Just one that I remember, but there might have been A. 5 others. A Do you know if anyone else in the Registrar's Office 0. conducted such training classes in 1975? 8 9 A. Yes, Bud did. I understand. I believe. 10 0. Now, were the voter rolls purged in 1974, 1975? 11 Yes, they were purged in the end of December or early A. 12 January 1975. 13 Can you tell me how many alleged voters were removed Q. 14 at that time? 15 A. Well, over a hundred thousand. Now --16 0. 17 A. Hundred and ten thousand. So, now then, going in 1975, we should have had voter 18 19 registration lists that were current, and --20 A. Clean. 21 Yes. Now, I understand that you mailed sample ballots 0. 22 recently to the Registrar of Voters in San Francisco. 23 That's right. As with every election, we mail a 24 sample ballot and ballot booklet to every registered voter,

it was almost all Deputy Registrar trainers. There were about

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and normally, if they are undeliverable, the Post Office throws



them away.

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- Q. Was there a change in that mailing procedure this year?
- A Yes. I discovered Section 225 of the Elections
 Code, which says that, when a sample ballot or other notice
 of election is mailed to a voter, and it's returned by the
 Post Office as undeliverable, that the Registrar may, at his
 discretion, hand out a follow-up notice, requesting that the
 voter change his address to his present address; and if no
 response is heard on this inquiry letter, the voter will be
 canceled if he doesn't respond within 30 days.
- Q. And I think that you deserve credit for unearthing that section and instituting the procedure that was follows.
 - A. Thank you.

What we did was, we took our regular sample ballot envelope and imprinted return postage guaranteed on this, and then there was some followup work with the Post Office, making sure that we understood that this meant that we wanted them back. (Indicating.) So, they came back, approximately just under 50,000 of them.

- Q Now, how many of these were mailed?
- A. Three hundred and twenty thousand.
- Q Fine. Have any of them been returned to you?
- A These (indicating)?
- 0. The sample ballots.

- A. Yes, just under 50,000.
- Q Are they still coming in, or not?
 - A. They are still coming in, yes.
- Q Would you have one of those we could introduce into the record, please?
 - A. These are our . . (indicating).
 - Q Those are the ones that weren't returned?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q Do you have any one that has not been mailed, just a blank one that we could use?
- A. I can bring up any blank. I didn't bring up any blank yellow envelopes. I'm sorry.
 - Q Okay. We'll pick that up later.
- Now, you say approximately 50,000 of these have been returned. Could you tell us what you did in the process of those 50,000 that were returned/
- A. Yes. They came back in huge tubs and sacks, and so forth. It looked like we wouldn't have room to store them all.
- So, the first thing we did was to sort of clean up this, clean up these, this source of information, by taking out all the ones where people had already changed their address. See, this was created, the mailing list for this was created as of the 54th day before election, and the cutoff date for voting was 30 days before election. So, between the 54th and 30th day, about 7,000 people changed their address with



- A Yes, just under 50,000.Q Are they still coming in, or not?
 - A They are still coming in, yes.
 - Q. Would you have one of those we could introduce into the record, please?
 - A. These are our . . . (indicating).
- 7 Q Those are the ones that weren't returned?
- 8 A. Yes.

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- Q Do you have any one that has not been mailed, just a blank one that we could use?
 - A. I can bring up any blank. I didn't bring up any blank yellow envelopes. I'm sorry.
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us. And so, about 7,000 of these had already been taken care of.

(Nods head.)

So, we went through them and pulled those out to save

A. So, we went through them and pulled those out to save postage, and save the embarrassment of having to send someone a letter saying that, "Why didn't you change your address with us," when, in fact, they did.

So, we cleaned up this date, and before we acted upon it.

Then, we sent out to each of the ones that didn't change their address with us, these (indicating).

Q. (Indicating.)

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24 25 A Yes. This envelope containing a letter from the Registrar of Voters, it says, "The sample ballot, which is mailed to you for the primary election of June 8, 1976, was returned to our office by the Post Office as undeliverable, with no forwarding address noted. To ensure that you remain registered and continue to receive sample ballots in future elections, please return the enclosed card to confirm a correct residence address. If the change of address is only temporary, please indicate this on the card."

That last is required by the Elections Code.

"If the enclosed card is not returned to us within 30 days, your registration will be canceled pursuant to law."

And it was signed by the Registrar of Voters.

Q Okay. There is a Notice of Change of Address by



Registered Voters card included within that?

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

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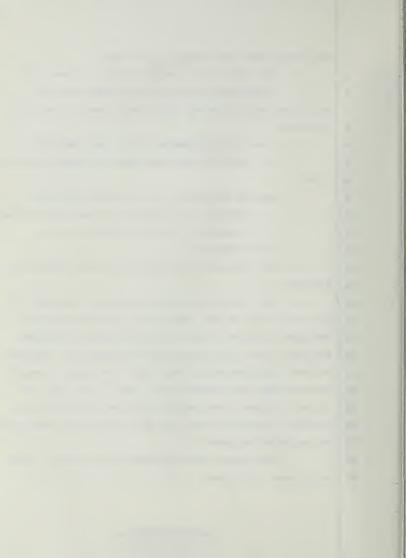
- A. Yes. This is our standard Change of Address card.
- Q I would like to show you what I have marked as No. 23, and ask if those are the documents that you have just identified.
 - A. Those are the documents which I just identified.
- Q. If I could introduce those into the record as No. 23, please.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: For the record, No. 23.

(Whereupon, the documents alluded to were marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 23.)

- Q. Now, with this follow-up mail, have you received any response?
- A. Yes. We have received a great deal of response. We have gotten back, so far, approximately 16,000 of the grey envelopes containing a letter, and the postcard, which came back just as the yellow sample ballot envelopes did. And that is proof that those people never, don't live there. A lot of them come back with inscriptions on them. I will read a few of them, if I may. When they are delivered to the citizen or resident, it is put on there that that person never lived there, or they moved four years ago.

Here's one: "Allen has moved four years ago. Still voting here. It's fraud."



ı	"1618 Mission Street is a City-owned building, leased			
	by Department of Social Services."			
	"No one, at all, resides here, let alone a legally			
	registered voter. Hope this envelope helps. C.C. Arville."			
	Let's see. This is the one. Most of them come back.			
It's a standard postal cancellation.				
l	It says no, no. This isn't the standard one. This			
Ì	one says, "No such number, return to sender."			
	Most of them come back with a standard notice,			
"Undeliverable as addressed. Unable to forward, return to				
sender."				
	90 percent of them come back that way, "Return to			
	sender, no such person at this address."			
	"Postman, this man has no business being registered			
3	at this address. I have lived here two years, and have never			
	heard of him or met him." Signed, J. Foxhall.			
	"No such person at this address. This is the public			
1	office for the Pacific Telephone Company. Any questions, call			

Mrs. Knight at 864-3 -- "

(Laughter.)

"No such number."

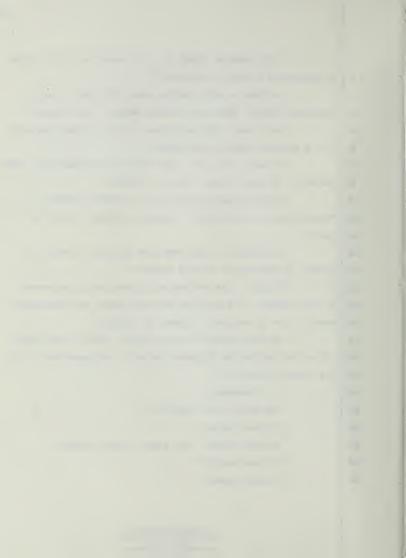
"No such number."

"No such number."

"Not at Mt. Zion Hospital."

SCHILLER & COMBS, INC.
COURT AND DEPOSITION REPORTERS
625 POLK, SUITE 305
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL: (415) 673-7747

"No such number. Not known at this address."



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Ditto.

"No address. Unknown."

"No such person here. Wrong address. Never lived here."

"Not at this address, no such address. Please return to sender." $% \begin{center} \end{center} \begin{center} \begin{center}$

"No one by this name lives in this building, and has not lived here within the last eight years. Thank you." V.R. Arnold.

And there's another one here from V.R. Arnold:

"Does not, has not lived here for nine years. Has left long ago to parts unknown."

"Moved four years ago. Please do not send any more of this mail here."

Q. All right. Let's see if I can remember the statistics now.

You say that, out of the 325,000 sample ballots that were mailed, 50,000 have been returned?

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: May I correct you, if I am . right? It was 320,000.

THE WITNESS: Yes. 320,000.

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

Q. 320,000. I'm sorry. Approximately 50,000 have been returned?

A. (Witness nods head.)



1 Of that 50,000, 7,000 have been changes of addresses. 2 Now, that comes up with something like 43,000 that are --A. About 41 or 42,000, yes, um-hum. It's around 49,000. It's increasing. Every day, we get about a half a dozen of them 5 in. 6 Now, what procedure would be followed by the Registrar's Office if these follow-up letters. Exhibit No. 23, are returned 8 undelivered? If they are returned undelivered, we would file them away and cancel the voter's registration. 11 Now, how much did it cost to send each of these 12 sample ballots? Well, the sample ballots (indicating), these weigh a quarter of a pound, and we pay 41 cents a pound for postage. 15 So, it's a dime. I just realized that. All right. Now, how much did it cost for each that was returned?

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postage up in the top.

34 cents to have these come back to us. 0. How much did it cost for each of the follow-up letters, Exhibit No. 23? A. These follow-up letters have a First Class, 13-cent

They come back Third Class, and there's 34 cents. So, we pay

Although they go out bulk rate, that's about 10 cents.

a Was there any charge for their return?



A. No. They are returned to us, if undeliverable, by the Post Office, for free.

Q. Could you give us any estimate of the printing costs that would be involved in the sample ballots?

A. Fortunately, we had a large number of these on hand.

Oh, the sample ballots.

Q. The sample ballots.

- A Oh, all right. I believe we paid \$43,000 for sample ballots, and about \$10,000 for sample ballots, for the whole City.
 - Q And then, what about the cost of addressing them?
 - A. Addressing is done by computer, and, of course, there's computer time. I'm not sure exactly how much computer time is involved. There is also clerical time involved in stuffing them.
 - Q. All right.

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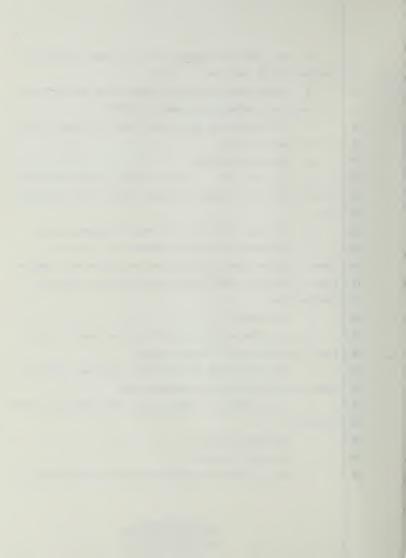
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- A. It costs us about \$10,000 worth of clerical work to stuff the entire City's election manual.
- Q Now, when these were returned, there was a certain amount of time spent as to processing them.
- A. Yes, there was. Approximately two hundred and eighty man days.
 - Q And this process --
 - A. Is still continuing.
 - Yes, I estimated the completion time of that will be



1 two hundred and eighty man days from the end of the election 'till when we finish. Now, you have had an opportunity to review many of these that have been returned, and the Affidavits of Registration that is associated with them, have you not? 6 Yes. 0. Can you tell us if there was any particular period in time when those Affidavits of Registration were obtained? Most of them were quite recent in '74, '75, and even A. '76. (Indicating.) Here's one. It was taken in the 10th of 11 March, 1975, right here in our office, and it was returned, 12 "Does not live at this address, and has never lived here." An old fellow came in and brought this back to me, said that he 13 lived there for many, many years, and the fellow is a Lynn H. 15 Wong, Henry Street. Occupation is mule skinner. (Simultaneous discussion.) BY MR. MOMBOISSE: Who would be employed in San Francisco? 0. I don't know where a mule skinner would be employed A. in San Francisco, but there's one which claims to live on Henry Street, but doesn't, according to the resident there. CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Momboisse, may I ask a couple of questions? QUESTIONS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE:

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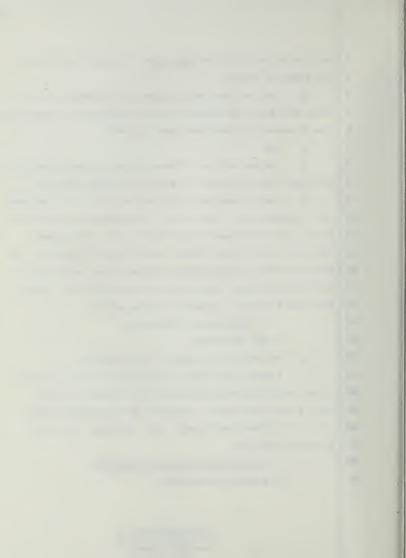
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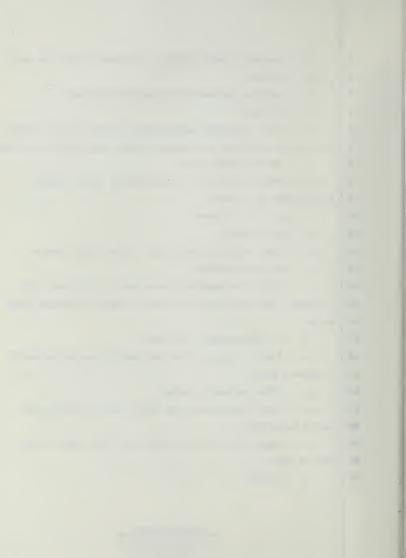
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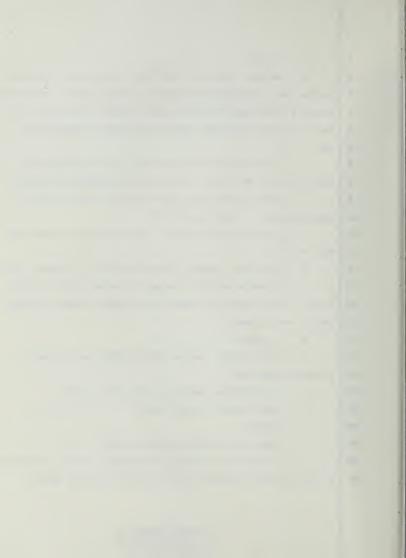
BY CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA:



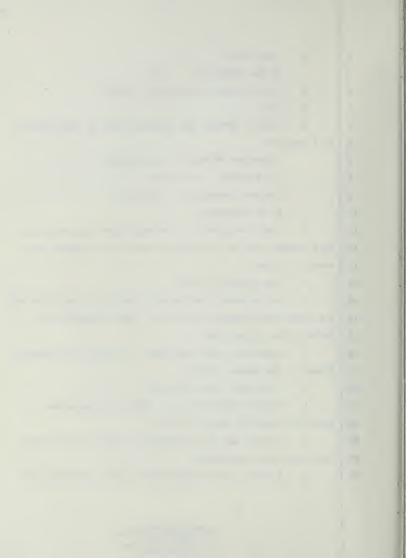
1	Q.	You said roughly between 49,000 and 50,000 came back?
2	A.	Um-hum.
3	Q	And that postage was 35 cents for postage.
4	A.	34, yes.
5	Q	Okay. So that's approximately \$17,000 return postage,
6	not count	ing handling, not counting paper, not counting printing
7	A.	(Witness nods head.)
8	Q.	Then you mailed out approximately 42,000, again,
9	First Cla	ss, at 10 cents.
10	A.	11. Uh, 13 cents.
11	Q.	At 13 cents?
12	A.	Yes. Again, on top of that there's more postage.
13	Q.	So, that's \$6500?
14	A.	Right. We received approximately a bit over 6,000
15	of these.	They come back at 11 cents. They are business reply
16	cards.	
17	, Ō	So, that's what, 700 bucks?
18	A.	Right. The unit cost for postage was approximately
19	50 cents	a head.
20	Q.	After the sample ballot?
21	A.	Yes. Not counting the initial cost of mailing the
22	sample ba	llot out.
23	Q.	Then, two hundred and eighty man days, what's the
24	cost of t	hat?
25	A.	\$7,400.



1 a \$7,400. IIm-hum. There was about \$400 for printing that paper 2 3 notice, and a few additional amounts of these cards. Fortunately, 4 we had a large supply of these cards on hand, and they are just 5 about to become obsolete, with the Post Office registration law. 6 7 Not counting printing by hand, other than the man days, just for the 50,000, 42,000, we're already over \$32,000. 8 Would you say this whole operation cost the City 9 approximately, or close to \$50,000? 10 11 I came up with 28,000. I don't have my scratch paper A. 12 with me. 13 O. All right. Just to go back through it, quickly, again. 50,000 came back at roughly 35 cents apiece. That's 14 42,000 went out. That's First Class, at what, did you 15 16 say it was 13 cents? 17 A. 13 cents. 18 That's 6500. You had 208 man days, and you said Q. 19 something else, 700? 20 A. Oh. That was postage on the return cards. 21 Okay. That's 32,000 there? Q. 22 IIm-hum. A. 23 Alone, not counting anything else? a 24 I think that's counting everything, except the salaries A. 25 of the permanent employees that we would be paying, anyway.



1	Q.	(Nods head.)
2		BY MR. MOMBOISSE:
3	Q.	And that was 208 man days, to date?
4	A.	208.
5	Q	208, up through the estimated date of completion of
6	this pro	gram?
7		SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: No, overtime.
8		THE WITNESS: No, overtime.
9		CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Thank you.
10		BY MR. MOMBOISSE:
11	Q.	Could you give us an estimate based upon what you
12	have alr	eady seen as to how many voters will be purged as a
13	result o	f this?
14	A.	Yes, probably 30,000.
15	Q.	Do you have a feeling as to whether or not there are
16	any fals	e registrations in the file, false Affidavits of
17	Registra	tion in the file?
18	A.	Certainly, there are some. I couldn't tell you the
19	extent o	r the number, though.
20	Q.	It's very, very difficult?
21	А.	This one apparently is. And this program has
22	uncovere	d many that apparently are.
23	Q.	To what did you attribute the false registrations,
24	based up	on your experience?
25	A.	I think a very large number of them come from the



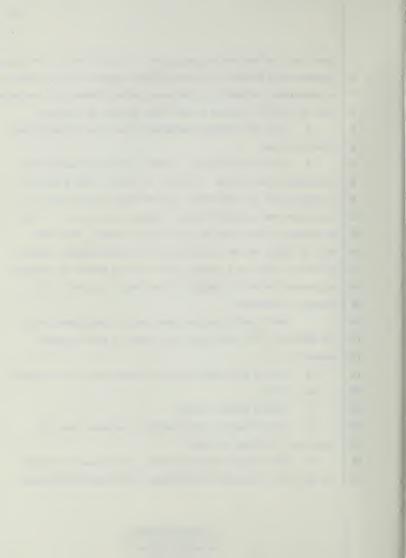
fact that they are not so much false registrations as fictitious registrations wherein a volunteer Deputy Registrar will register a non-existent person or an existent person without his knowledge, just to get the 35 cents or more that is paid as a bounty.

- Q. Will the present procedure purge false registrations from the files?
- A. Yes, it will purge, I think. It's purging most of the false registrations. Another, of course, more sinister, if you want to use that word, kind of false registration is the person who registers falsely because he lives out of town and wants to vote here, or wants to vote twice. We'll get most of those, and we'll get most of the non-existant persons. We won't -- this mail program won't get the person who remains registered out of his parents' house while he lives in Mill Valley, or wherever.

But it will get the person who is registered at his old address, while he's long since moved to some suburban community.

- Q. And it will also get those that lived at the address to begin with?
 - A. That's right, um-hum.

- Q Now, I believe you received a printout from the Department of Motor Vehicles?
 - A. We received a printout from the Secretary of State, and this was the result of a computer cross-check between the



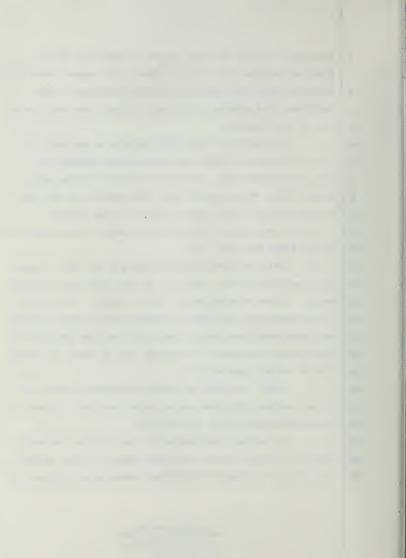
Department of Motor Vehicles' drivers license file and our voter registration file. It contained 12,000 names, approximately, and these names were people who had their driver's license registered in a suburban county while having voter registration here in San Francisco.

 The computer cross-check was made on the basis of name and birthday, so that there was, it was thought to be very little chance that somebody named John Smith was born on January 24th. There would be many John Smiths, but very few of them, probably none, that all have the same birthday.

- Q. (Nods head.) What action was taken by the Registrar's Office, based upon that list?
- A. Well, at first, when we first got the list, it was in no particular order. There was no order that we could make use of. It was an alphabetical list by county. For example, all the people who had lived in Alameda County, were allegedly registered here, were input in one list for us to see, with no recent number indicated, or anything. So, at first, it looked like we couldn't use the list.

Then, I was able to get the Secretary of State to produce another list which was sorted by precinct, out precinct, and alphabetically within the precinct.

So, we got nine hundred and forty little challenge lists with about a dozen or two dozen names on them. We sent those out to the precinct with those instructions, and each of



those persons were challenged if they came in to vote at the
precinct.

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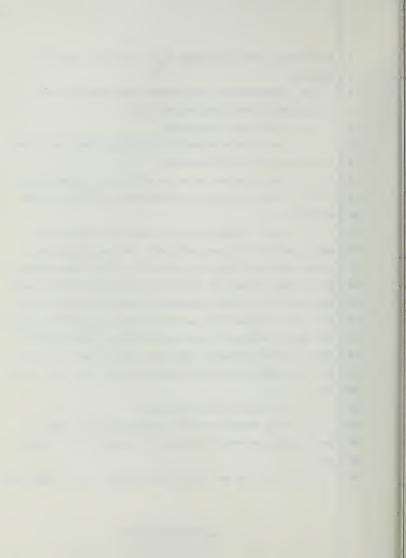
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Q. Approximately what was the total number of names on the challenge sheets that you sent out?

- A. There were 12,000 names.
- Q. And these were sent to the various precincts in the City and County of San Francisco?
 - A. Each precinct got a list with 10 or 20 names on it.
- Q. Could you tell us what happened on the day of the election?
- A. Yes. On the day of the election, of the 12,000, approximately 9,000, the registrants, the suspected illegal registrants didn't show up at the polls. About 3,000 showed up, and of those, almost all of them took the Oath and said, swore that they lived at that registered address. And there were about one or two or three percent of those, about three percent that weren't allowed to vote, either because they refused to swear, or more frequently, that they took the Oath and gave the wrong answer, the wrong answer being that they live out of town.

So, those weren't eligible.

- Q. Any changes presently contemplated with regard to voter registrees that will appear in the precinct on election day?
 - A. Yes. The new Postcard Registration Law provides that



we don't send the original Affidavits out to the precinct anymore. They will remain in the Office. So, there will be no signature comparison. But it's, that's probably not of much value. I have never heard of anybody that wasn't allowed to vote because their signature wasn't the same on the Affidavit.

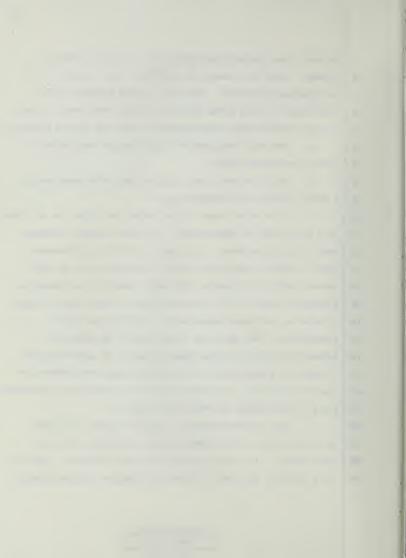
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Q How will the names be listed on the new precinct rosters on election day?

A. Well, we have a new program that we're instituting. I stole the idea from Orange County.

It's usual, when a voter enters and signs in, he signs in a black book in random order, and there's about 300 people that sign in this book. So, after the election, if someone wants to know if John Jones voted, they have to go to this roster, which is in random, 300 names, some of the signatures illegible, and look for each one of them. Maybe he's on there. If he's not on there, maybe he's on the Absentee Ballot Applications. So, they have to go over to the Absentee Ballot Applications, check those to see if he voted absentee. And there's a good chance, if you are looking for someone, to see if they voted, you might not find it, because the signatures are in random order, and they are illegible.

So, the new program -- and this isn't really done to aid the voter fraud investigation, but that's sort of a side effect -- it's done because it's more efficient. But the new program is that we will have our computer printout roster,



and it will be pre-printed in alphabetical order with all the names of all the voters in the precinct from A to Z. And each person will sign next to his computer printed name as he comes in to vote.

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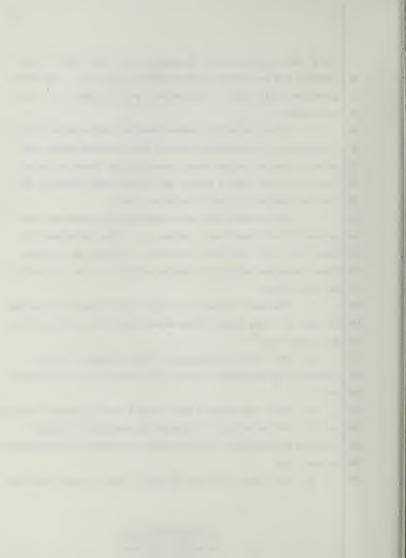
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Also, anybody who votes absentee before we send this roster out to the precinct, we will have a rubber stamp, and we will stamp where they would normally sign "Absentee voted." That way, first, when a person who already voted absentee goes into the precinct, he won't be able to sign.

And second, when we're investigating later and want to see if John Jones voted, we just go to the roster and look under the "J's," and there is either a signature or a rubber stamp "Absentee voted," or there's nothing. We can tell whether he voted or not.

The main reason we are doing this, though, is because it aids us in the purge, which we will have to be doing at the end of the year.

- Q Now, has the Registrar's Office referred certain matters to the District Attorney for investigation with regard to . . .?
- A Yes. We referred many matters to the District Attorney, and the District Attorney is taking the initiative nowadays, and they are spending a lot of time in the Office doing research on their own.
 - Q Are there any plans to refer to the District Attorney



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24 25 information that is obtained as a result of the return of this follow-up mail, return Sample Ballot?

A. Yes. I think we will return, give to the District Attorney -- I know we will give to the District Attorney the letters that are marked "Does not live at this address," "Has never lived here." And ones to that effect.

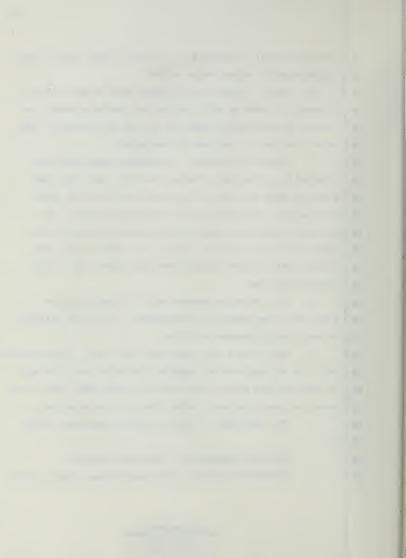
Some of the others, for example, people who are deceased or it just says, "Moved," we don't know when they moved, or when they died. They might well have died after the election, and before we sent the letter to them. So, we won't be referring those to the District Attorney unless they want them, of course. We will tell them we have them, and what the District Attorney does with them is up to the District Attorney.

- Q But, there are numbers which indicate that the individual never resided at the address. It will be referred to the District Attorney's Office?
- A. Yes. There are, those are in our file. I have pulled out a few of them here for examples, but there are a lot more of them that are inter-filed in with the work flow, and we are canceling them right now. Later, they will be pulled out.

MR. MOMBOISSE: I have no further questions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor Francois?

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: What about these missing books?



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A. Well, the --

- Q. And the gentleman that was in here, I understand, earlier, who wouldn't answer any questions, and referred to all of the, a number of amendments to the Constitution?
 - A. I understand --
- Q. Are those matters being referred to the District Attorney or the Grand Jury?
- A. They were referred to the District Attorney long ago, yes; before the November election.
- Q. Has the Grand Jury been involved in this, other than in returning indictments? Is the Grand Jury conducting investigation?
- A. There is the usual member of the Civil Grand Jury that is coming into our office and asking questions on this and other matters. Mr. Tentes is the one.

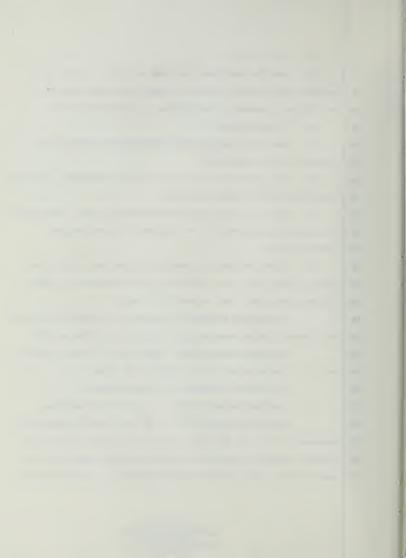
SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Gentlemen, is the attention of this matter that's occurred this morning to the Grand Jury?

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor, I hadn't thought of it. I leave it up to you. You're the legal --

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: My understanding --

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: -- arm of the Committee.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: -- is that the gentleman who's responsible for the fact that the largest number of books is missing refuses to answer any questions about these missing registration books, these missing Affidavits, which are still



missing, as I understand.

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MR. MOMBOISSE: Well, Supervisor, one of the next witnesses this morning will go into the number of missing books and the rundown on them for your . . . I think we will be able to answer your guestion.

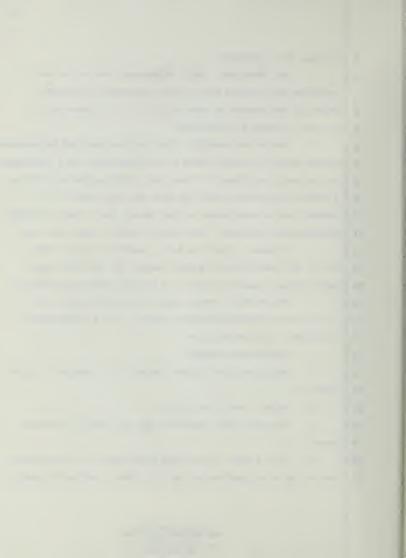
SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Now, on this Postcard Registration System, which is stated, where we have postcards, as I understand it, in public buildings all over town, where people can pick up a stack of postcards, take them home and fill them out at leisure, and as many names as they choose, and as many different addresses and precincts: How are you going to deal with that?

Suppose I choose to take a hundred of these cards out of the Post Office or public library and take them home and register a hundred times, in a hundred different precincts?

THE WITNESS: Well, under the present system, you can register a hundred different times. It's a little more difficult. You have to go --

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS:

- Q. Well, you have to have access to the (unintelligible) date now?
 - A. Right. But it's possible.
- Q. But now, these postcards are just going to be lying around?
- A. That's true. One of the provisions that the Postcard
 Law, which is an improvement, is that, when a postcard comes in,



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23 24 25 we have to send out a follow-up, or a Confirmation Letter, and this is a notice that says that we received your postcard registration. You are now registered.

If it goes to a non-existent address or a non-existant person, it will probably be returned by the Post Office, and the registration will be canceled.

- Q How much is that going to cost the County?
- A. The State is supposed to pay for that.
- Q The State will pay for sending it out, as well as the return? In other words, send it out First Class?
 - A. Yes. (Nods head.) The State will pay for it.
- Q. And that's going to cost the taxpayers of the State how much for a postcard that's returned?
- A. Well, we have to first send out the original. We'll be having to send out many of the blank forms out. That will be at nine cents. Then they'll come back at 11 cents, then we'll send out the Confirmation Notice. I don't know if that's a letter or a postcard. If it's a letter, it will be 13 cents. If it's a postcard, it will be nine cents. So, it will be -- let's see. What does that add up to? Around 32 cents. 33 cents. Which is, I guess, a little cheaper than the 35 cents that most counties pay for their Deputy Registrars.
- Q Well, are you implying, then, that we won't have Deputy Registrars?

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24 25 A. The people who run Deputy Registrar programs tell me that they still want to run Deputy Registrar programs, but I think that such drives will be redundant when the postcards come in. They will find that it's a lot easier to distribute the cards and have people send them in than it will be to sit in front of Macy's and fill out affidavits one at a time while people wait in line.

- Q. Well, I'm asking you, though, not what they will find but what is your Office going to do in that regard? Will your Office consider this as an adequate substitute for . . .
 - A. Yes. We'll issue postcards.
- Q And not follow the system you did in the last election of handing out affidavits, helter skelter, which somehow don't get back?
- A. Well, if the people that run registration drives want Deputy Registrar-type affidavits, we still have to give them to them. But, I'm sure they will find that it's a lot easier for them to go with the postcard.
- Q Well, do you have to give them to them in the manner you did the last time, or can't you require them to return one, do it on the one-and-one basis?
- A. Yes. We can do that, and that's what we are doing now.
- (Witness handing document to Supervisor Francois.)

 Now, this is some guidelines that we have issued. This is a



morning.

memo from Mr. Carney to all the staff of the Registrar of Voters, And it says -- it's rather lengthy. I think I will summarize it.

The postcards from the Secretary of State haven't arrived yet. In the meantime, we will use the old forms and the classes are to be given only by four persons, all employees of our Office.

Nobody gets more than a hundred affidavits -- that's four books -- unless it's authorized by the Registrar or by me.

Let's see. When they get their four books, they don't get any more until they bring back the ones that they have used already.

MR. MOMBOISSE: May we have a copy of that?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I gave a copy to Eileen this

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Patterson --

MR. MOMBOISSE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: -- I just want to ask you a couple of questions here.

Q. While 50,000, approximately, came back, there's no way of knowing, truly, how many would have come back if the various building, occupants of the building would have sent the undeliverable ones back. A lot of them laid around in apartment house lobbies, I would presume. This could be thousands more; am I not correct?



1 A. It could be. Most of them that came back, came back
2 because the Post Office, Post Office's Central Forwarding
3 Bureau caught them. You see, they are sent out with specific
4 instructions not to forward. It says, "Postmaster, if
5 undeliverable as addressed, do not transfer for forwarding.
6 Return postage guaranteed."

So, when these went through the Forwarding Bureau, normally they would put a new address label on it, forwarding it to the voter's new address. But, instead of doing that, because of the inscription we have put on it, they returned it to us. So, most of these that came back never entered any mailboxes, private mailboxes or mail slots or apartment lobbies. They were sent back to us because people had filed a Change of Address card with the Post Office, and hadn't done so with us.

- Q That was 7,000 or 50,000?
- A. No. That was the 50,000.
- Q. Will you clarify it, again? Not the whole statement, just the end, there. Let me try it, see if I can get it.
- A All right.

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- Q 50,000 came back. Then you got bundles of those, and you went through those and you found that some people had filed the Change of Address, and that amounted to how many?
 - A. This is another kind of Change of Address. You see,



when people move, they normally will file a Notice with the
Post Office that they moved, and they want their mail forwarded
to their new address. So, the Post Office does this automatically.

Well, when these Sample Ballots were delivered to those persons, instead of being forwarded, they were returned to us, because they were sent out specifically with instructions not to be forwarded. So, that's how most of them were caught.

They filed Changes of Address cards.

Q So, how many of the 50,000 would you say that would be?

A. It's difficult to tell. Some of them come back with the standard inscription -- let's see -- "Unable to forward," "Undeliverable as addressed," "Return to sender." And others came back with lines drawn through them and pen writing on them, "Moved," or whatever. Those ones probably went into mailboxes, or at least got to the carrier level.

Q Okay. But now, there could be an additional tens of thousands that went into mailboxes, that there wasn't an occupant there by that name, and so they were just discarded and never got back, unless the person --

A. Yes.

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Q -- person who opened the mail for that particular location took the, made the effort to --

A. Um-hum.

0. -- forward them back?



A. That's possible, ves. 1 And then, with respect to registration, since the 2 books were handled so loosely last year, isn't it possible 3 that somebody could have registered under 10 different names at the same address and those would not be purged this time? 5 That is --6 A. Ω If that person lives there? That is theoretically possible, yes, uh-huh. 8 A. So, in other words, if you wanted to register under 9 your name and nine other names at your home address, when that 10 is sent out, to you, you received ten sample ballots, none of 11 which would come back? 12 A. Um-hum. 13 Those names would still be on the rolls and that 14 person could vote? 15 Well, it would be very difficult to do; you would have 16 to find ten different people to run in on an election day and --17 A. You could do it, absentee. 18 0. Or you could do it absentee; is that correct? 19 That's a possibility. I don't know. 20 A. 21 Q. No way of correcting it? 22 There's no way of catching it easily unless they --A. 23 I don't know of any cases like that, but it's theoretically

How would you even catch anybody if he wanted to

possible.

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register ten times at my home address and vote absentee? It
would take years to get, it would be impossible to catch it;
am I reasonably correct in that?

A. I think so, yes, um-hum. I can't see any way that it could be uncovered by going through the records, or anything. There are addresses that have ten people living there.

- Q. The reason I am bringing this up, this could happen if people registered at libraries or at your office, or anywhere?
 - A. (Witness nods head.)

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- Q But the likelihood of it increasing and it being more prevalent would be greater if we had less control of the Affidavit books: am I not correct in this?
 - A. Well, the more places you have registrations taking place, the more chances there are that somebody will walk from one department store to another. If you have one on every street corner, if you have somebody so inclined, they would do this.
- Q Well, you controlled ten books, let's say, and nobody was controlling you. It would be reasonably simple to do that, wouldn't it?
- A. We've caught several people who have done that, where the whole Affidavit book is filled out in the same handwriting, and so forth. But we do catch those, um-hum.
- Q. But if you had ten different books and put your name once in each book, it would be the same handwriting, each book,



it would be pretty hard to catch it?

A. I suppose it could be done, and if it were, it would

be hard to catch, yes. 'But, we still -- yeah.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: (Addressing Supervisors Nelder and Francois) Do you have any questions?

SUPERVISOR NELDER: Just one.

- Q. We didn't get any significant number of Chicago type registrations. That is, deceased persons?
- 9 A. Well, there were about 500 of these came back marked 10 "Deceased."
 - Q Did you conclude that those people had died between the date of registration and the election day, or --
 - A. Well.

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- Q -- or there are some tombstones that got registered?
- A Well, the rolls haven't been purged since the beginning of '75. So, that's a year and a half; so, it's quite probable that 500 people died in the last year and a half.
- Q Is there ready reference to the determination that -I just wonder whether anyone went to the extent of registering
 out of cemeteries or --
 - A. Well, there wouldn't be any way of knowing that, that the person is, is deceased or just using a fictitious name that someone made up. It would show up as the same on this. Most of them would be caught by the Return Mail Program, if they were



1 registered at non-existent addresses or existant addresses where 2 somebody else lived. 3 Well, doesn't the Registrar have the vital statistics 4 over at the Department of Health? Has a record of, of who died 5 in 1975? B They do, but there are a lot of people that die that 7 have the same name, and we would have to be sure that we don't 8 get the wrong person canceled, disenfranchise somebody. 9 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: These have just started to 10 come back, though? 11 THE WITNESS: No. They are pretty much --12 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: The blue envelope? 13 THE WITNESS: I guess we got about 80 percent. 14 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Oh. pardon me. That's the 15 50,000? There's the other mailing that you are putting out 16 now that's just starting to come back? 17 THE WITNESS: Oh, this is the one that's just starting 18 to come back. 19 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: That's okay. 20 THE WITNESS: Actually, it's just finishing up. 21 BY SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: 22 Well, would it be difficult to run it through the 23 computer and see whether some registrant, registrar was 24 registering deceased people? Couldn't our EDP Section get

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the names?



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24 25 A. I think if I worked on --

Q. Run them through, and even though you don't have the birthdays and so forth . . .

Suppose that it developed, for instance, that most of those people died more than ten years ago. Then you would, there would be some indication that somebody had borrowed from an old technique that's used in many of the Eastern Cities.

- A Borrowed from the grave, uh-huh. Well, if I were registering people fraudulently, I don't see that there would be any advantage to using the names of dead people, as opposed to the names of people that were picked out of the hat.
- Q. Well, a dead person isn't likely to embarrass you by registering and voting, and in the same precinct.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Supervisor, I believe --

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: You know there was a reason for that. You didn't have to worry about competition.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Much of this material is being turned over to the District Attorney for its further investigation.

 $\label{eq:supervisor} \mbox{SUPERVISOR NELDER:} \quad \mbox{I was going to ask Mr. Patterson}$ a question.

Q It seems to me that some of the information, or misinformation, that's been developed here along with perhaps these other areas, the District Attorney's Office, the Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Attorney -- are you cooperating with any of these people on this matter?



A The District Attorney, we are cooperating. The District Attorney has had some staff in our office every day for the last few months. The U.S. Attorney and the Attorney General of the State are not taking an active interest in the case.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: I would suggest, Mr. Chairman and Supervisor Francois, at some point we might discuss that, so we can sit down with them, or at least have them here, so that we can discuss some of the information that's come to our attention. We may bring this up at a future date.

Those 3,000 that you broke down that you cross-checked with the Drivers Licenses, the birthdate and the address --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY SUPERVISOR NELDER:

- Q -- are they in the hands of some authority?
- A. Yes. The list was turned over to the District Attorney, but it's believed that it's, I think, it would prove that these people are legitimate San Francisco residents, who are registered here, and they just forget, either forget to change their driver's license address when they moved here from the suburban county, or that they are registered, that they have their driver's license in a suburban county because they get a lower auto insurance rate.
 - Q. Do you know if there's been any effort made to question some of the Registrars as to, per any illegal activity



that might have occurred by virtue of the registrant?

- A. Some of the registrants?
- Q Yeah.

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A. No, we haven't. If it is illegal, or appears to be illegal, then, it's a matter that the District Attorney would likely be prosecuting them, and we shouldn't put our finger in the pie by maybe spoiling things and talking to them beforehand. So, we turn it over to the District Attorney.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: That's another matter, Mr.

Chairman, that I think we might pursue, is to see what we can determine from registrants, and I think that's something that we might agendize for a future date. I would like to find out from any one of those three authorities, what effort has been made to question the registrants.

It seems to me that there is some collusion that exists, and I would like to pursue that at a future date.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Any more questions of Mr.

Patterson?

THE WITNESS: I have something to add about the costs which we went over.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Although there were costs associated with the Return Mail Program, the net result of it, in the long run, will be that it saves money. Every election we have to mail this election material to every voter and keep them on



the rolls and provide all the services that we normally provide; and that's a considerable expense every election. And if these people hadn't been canceled or had their address changed to their proper address now, this is an expense that would have continued for years, continued for years, because, under the new rule --

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Patterson, we got your point, and I am sure that the Finance Committee, at least, appreciates it.

THE WITNESS: Thanks.

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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: I think it will save money in the long run, even though it costs 30 or \$40,000. That will all be picked up, plus we will have cleaner rolls.

THE WITNESS: Yes, on that subject of the cleaner rolls, the new Purge Law, that's the November purge on even-numbered years, formerly, if a person didn't vote, he was sent a letter that says, "You didn't vote in the last election. Your registration has been canceled. If you want to get back, you have to return the card."

Now, the new Postcard Registration Bill kept this provision and improved it a little bit, but then, a few months later, a new bill was passed, which changed the procedure drastically. Now, if a person doesn't vote in the general election, we send them a postcard, and the postcard said, what we had is, if they don't return the postcard, we are to



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Patterson.

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24 25 to vote there, and we don't cancel them if they don't return the postcard.

assume that they still live there, and they are still entitled

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: You are kidding.

THE WITNESS: Hum-um. That's the new law. And that's why this Return Mail Program is so -- I thought it was so important. Even though it costs more, obviously, this November purge isn't going to get us anywhere, isn't going to clean up any of the dead wood. So, the time to clear up this dead wood was at this June election. That's another reason why we did it. CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: All right. Thank you, Mr.

(Witness leaves stand.)

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: For the record, I would like to state that this Committee has invited the Registrar, last year, Mr. Leguennec, who refused to testify.

We have invited Mr. Brown, who refused to testify, for Frontlash.

And we invited Mr. John Crowley, who, I believe, is involved directly with Frontlash, on four occasions, and he has been unable to make any of the dates that have been provided to him.

And I am wondering if my colleagues would like to refer this information and comment on this, this issue here, because I don't think there's much more that we can do as a



Committee if these people are not going to cooperate.

Maybe you would want to refer this to the Grand Jury and bring this to their attention.

Maybe, Mr. Momboisse, you would like to comment on that.

MR. MOMBOISSE: No comment at this time.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: Well, I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, I think that should be done. I think this matter certainly belongs before a Grand Jury of the United States, Federal Grand Jury, or the Local County Grand Jury. Surely, it belongs before one of those bodies, simply because they have the power of Subpoena; they have the power of indictment; they have the power that we don't have. And I think that a matter which involves a person's right to vote, I think is so serious that, surely, it belongs in one of the arenas, and I would suggest, perhaps, that we complete our hearings, and then make that determination. And at this time, I feel most certainly that it should be referred to one of the constituted bodies. But I think we should do that at the conclusion of the hearings.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Mr. Chairman, I would agree with that observation. The Grand Jury has the powers of Subpoena; the power of granting immunity, and force the witness to testify; the powers that we don't possess. And I think for every one of these witnesses who have refused to testify, at the



conclusion of these hearings, unless some fact is developed that would suggest otherwise, the matter should be referred to the local Grand Jury, who are, I think would be the proper place, since this was a local election and not a Federal election.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Is that the consensus of the Committee, then? One, we include these hearings, our whole package and our report will be transferred to the --

SUPERVISOR NELDER: I would so move.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: No, but I -- with particular attention to the fact that there were certain people who refused to testify, so that the Grand Jury might determine that they would want to subpoen these people and giving the name of those, and the numerous opportunities that were afforded them. And, of course, the Grand Jury would have to proceed as they deem best advised. They can just -- Apparently should be informed that this reference has been made to the Grand Jury.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: All right. Thank you.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: I would like to repeat, Mr.

Chairman, what I said this morning. I came in here with a totally open mind, as I sincerely did. And yet, I feel differently now, simply because one man comes in with a lawyer, refuses to answer any questions. There was obviously evasion by other witnesses to even come in, and some of the testimony that has been deduced has changed my mind completely.



So, these three areas, I try to predicate my feeling today, which I didn't really feel at first. I really came in here hoping, with a fine degree of cooperation, that we could develop this legislation, and a concept that would be beneficial to all the citizens of our community. But, I have to admit that the conduct that I have just cited has changed my feeling completely.

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SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Well, may I just add this comment. For all these years, I have accepted the bland and apparently sincere claim of those who have been involved, that they were interested in bringing the dispossessed, if you will, poor minorities into the mainstream, and to get them involved in the electoral process. And now, it appears that much of this effort was for selfish purposes, to accomplish political results that suited their fitting, and in some instances obtain political points. And I feel that my people have been particularly abused, time after time, and now we have flagrant examples of fraud, which is a derogation of the entire democratic process, and I would hope that the Registrar of Voters would return to the old system of running a tight ship and seeing that the duly designated responsible authorities who can't play games like Mr. Gibbs Brown, and come down here and say, "I am not going to answer any questions."

Mr. Patterson, under his obligation of his office, is required to cooperate, make full disclosure, and so forth.



And that's what a responsibility is. If we are going to have fair elections, and not have people take advantage of the process and use innocent people whom they purport to love, and in the process, to further their own secret agendas, then, we are going to have to run a tighter ship. So, I would hope that this is the last time these books get passed out indiscriminately.

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When we get stories about books coming back with the same handwriting in all the Affidavits; when we get people stand before us and say they have a hundred books out, and they can't find them, and they're the ones that checked them out; and then the others, who won't even answer the questions about where the Affidavits are, and we know that under the procedures set by the Registrar of Voters, people could go in with the receipt or duplicate, which they received, and vote, and we still don't have the book, and nor do we have the receipt. The door is wide open for fraud, and the whole process of the last election will never be, will always be under a cloud. And the democractic system can't operate that way. And one of the glories, I think, of living in this State, in this City, that we've all felt, was that we couldn't, that the politics was clean; and our elections were conducted honestly; and we looked down at places like Chicago and New Jersey cities, Boston, and other places, where there's a tradition of fraudulent elections, and here we have it right in



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24 25 our midst, just flagrant fraud committed in this last election. It's disgraceful, and it's those who are responsible that pour disgrace on this City. We should never allow it to happen again.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Thank you.

Ms. Bierman, please.

MS. BIERMAN (from the floor): I would like to thank you for having me.

MR. MOMBOISSE: May we have you sworn, please.

SUE BIERMAN.

appearing as a witness before Board of Supervisors Special Select Committee on Voter Fraud, who, being first duly sworn by the Clerk, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

BY MR. MOMBOTSSE:

- a May we have your name for the record, please?
- Susan Bierman. A.
- I understand there has been a death of a very close friend of yours.
- I appreciate you told me. I didn't need a comment. But, this is a very heavy thing, when you get that letter from you people. That's a very heavy thing. I have lived through -- I will answer your questions, but I want to tell you, if my friend Franklin Brown was here, and when you --I would take the Fifth. I am afraid to take it now, because I don't have him now, but if I had an attorney, I would be



1 taking the Fifth, and whatever the hell else there is that you take. Because I truly feel that you are in a dangerous process. 2 I felt it when you formed the Select Committee, and I think 3 your investigator knows I feel that way, that these are things 4 for the District Attorney. These are things, if you say, for 5 the Grand Jury. But, they are things to do if there is some-6 thing wrong. Do it in a legal fashion. Because, when you get 7 into this game building, John, you know who's sitting on that 8 9 side of the room, you know who's sitting on this side of the room. It's the vote counters for you and the vote counters 10 for George, and you know that. And it can get into a pilloring 11 position, and I feel pillored. You didn't do it, and Supervisor 12 Nelder didn't do it. 13

When I was here the other day, I understand why you didn't ask me. I didn't think you thought I was fraudulent.

But I am here, and I want it known that I think it's a dangerous process. I think Gibbs Brown didn't do a good job in voter registration. We had Mike Mason, who's an expert, and ours came out a little better. And I think Gibbs was under the gun of -- I didn't know him. I met him afterward having a drink with Frank Brown. Never met him before. Didn't meet him in our registration drive. But he's a sincere young man, and he's in trouble because he made some mistakes. And he couldn't talk here.

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I lived through the Unamerican activity here, in the



1 chamber, and I tried to stop them, and I tried to bring order 2 out of chaos, before those kids got washed down the stair. I 3 went to the Mayor, I went to the City Hall, and that's what 4 things build into if you let it be in the political arena. 5 Do it in the legal arena. Don't let the political --6 it's dangerous for elected people to get into that kind of thing. 7 MR. MOMBOISSE: We have tried to keep politics and 8 personalities out of this. Now, may I have your statement 9 for the record? 10 (Ms. Bierman hands document to Mr. Momboisse.) 11 MR. MOMBOISSE: Thank you very much. May we have 12 this marked as No. 24. 13 I have no further questions. 14 THE WITNESS: Included in that --15 MR. MOMBOISSE: You were the Treasurer? 16 THE WITNESS: I would like to say that, included in 17 it. I have a few more remarks about our drive, included in it. 18 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Just one second. 19 (Addressing Mr. Momboisse): Do you have any questions 20 at all? 21 MR. MOMBOISSE: What? 22 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: You have no further questions? 23 MR. MOMBOISSE: No further questions.

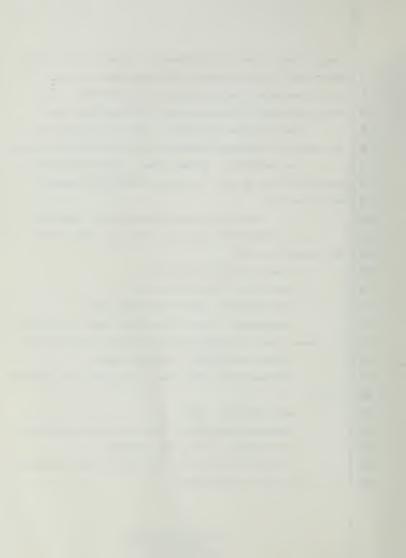
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL: (415) 673-7747

with us very much in the hearing.

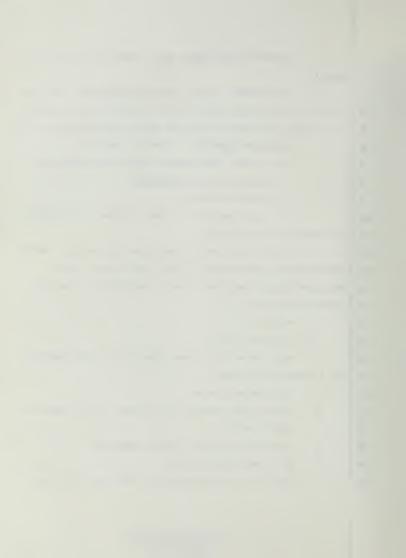
I would like to say that the Coalition has cooperated

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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: That's basically what we ٦ 2 wanted. THE WITNESS: In it, I want to explain the last two 3 pages, our Contributor Card and our letter to (unintelligible) 4 who is here, and would be happy to explain whom we mailed it to. 5 SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: I haven't seen it. 6 THE WITNESS: Doug Engman, Sue Bierman signed it. 7 OUESTIONS BY THE COMMITTEE: 8 BY SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: 9 Now. I noticed that you have a number of candidates 10 0. 11 who belong to the Coalition. I don't think we had candidates that belong. We had 12 candidates who contributed from our fund-raising letter. 13 14 Supervisor Kopp, Supervisor Pelosi, Supervisor Gonzales and 15 Supervisor Molinari. 16 O. Milk? A. And Harvey Milk. 17 18 0. Well, we were told last time that the Milk campaign was a member of the Board. 19 20 A. They probably were. 21 Q. And the Lahr campaign was a member of the Coalition. 22 A. That's correct. 23 Q. So, you did pick out certain campaigns? 24 A. No. They picked us out. 25 Didn't you invite any other campaigns to join the Q.



Coalition?

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A. Supervisor, an aide of yours came to one of our Coalition meetings, Barbara Rubin came to our meeting when we had really the largest turnout of people who were interested in registration. Barbara got offended at something; somebody made a crack and it wasn't complimentary to you, Supervisor, and Barbara got annoyed and didn't come back.

- Q. I'm sure there were cracks that were made that were not complimentary.
- 10 A. Right.
- 11 Q The point is that people were supposed to be registering
 12 on an objective basis for all. They are suspect when they have
 13 candidates' campaigns as part of the effort. And you did, I
 14 notice you have listed here the Robert Covington --
 - A. Was he running for office?
 - Q. No. Lorraine Lahr, Harvey Milk.
- 17 A. (Witness nods head.)
- 18 Q. Supervisor Molinari, Supervisor Pelosi --
- 19 A. Well --
- 20 Q. Now --
 - A. It's all there. True, they gave money, and . . . I
- mean, that's that. I don't think that's breaking the law, so . .
 - Q. There's a, there was a press release the last time that Senator Moscone's office gave \$5,000.
- 25 A. I don't know the details of that, Supervisor. I can't



answer.

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SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: May I have the Exhibit.

THE WITNESS: That came to the San Francisco Voter Registration; that did not come to our office.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor, what do you want?

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: No. There was a press release issued by the Coalition which said that Senator Moscone contributed \$5,000 to the Coalition.

THE WITNESS: Well, Supervisor, you will never find a check from Supervisor (sic) Moscone. If some friend of his gave money to the San Francisco Voter Registration Drive, I don't know those details.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: No. This press release said it was to the Coalition.

THE WITNESS: No, it didn't say that.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Well --

THE WITNESS: I don't have the press release.

MR. MOMBOISSE: I think the previous testimony clarified the error in the press release, which was to the effect that the 5,000 had, in fact, been contributed to the -- not to the Coalition, but to the group that was making the --

I'm speaking of the wording of the press release.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: Do we have a copy of that?

MR. MOMBOISSE: The press release?

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: That was the testimony, but



THE WITNESS: Mr. Welch would know what it said. I don't know what it said.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Well, we have a copy of it.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: We are getting to it.

MR. MOMBOISSE: I believe the press release did indicate that in the reading of it, Supervisor, but it was clarified by previous testimony, that it was in error, in so indicating.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: All right. Now, let me ask you this:

Q. The 35 cents you got to register voters came from the same organization which got the \$5,000; is that correct?

A. Supervisor, we didn't get the 35 cents. I think my financial statement, if you take a little look at it, will be self-explanatory, that we collected something beyond \$2,000, all our money from the Coalition went for rent, for paying an aide, to Mike Mason's expenses -- he got \$50 a week -- paying for some precincting, because part of the signatures, with the 35 cents, was being done on a precincting basis, in terms of who would help pay for the 35. But we never had the 35 cents, Supervisor. That was Mr. Jaicks' drive. That was his bank account. It was kept completely separate.

- $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{Q}}$. Well, as I understand the process, you helped form the Coalition to Register 100,000 People.
 - A. Yeah.

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SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: All right. Now, let me ask you this:

- Q The 35 cents you got to register voters came from the same organization which got the \$5,000; is that correct?
- A. Supervisor, we didn't get the 35 cents. I think my financial statement, if you take a little look at it, will be self-explanatory, that we collected something beyond \$2,000, all our money from the Coalition went for rent, for paying an aide, to Mike Mason's expenses -- he got \$50 a week -- paying for some precincting, because part of the signatures, with the 35 cents, was being done on a precincting basis, in terms of who would help pay for the 35. But we never had the 35 cents, Supervisor. That was Mr. Jaicks' drive. That was his bank account. It was kept completely separate.
- Q Well, as I understand the process, you helped form the Coalition to Register 100,000 People.
 - A. Yeah.

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24 25 Q And you went out and you got voluntary registrars?

A. Yeah. Could I -- well, could I explain that,

Supervisor? Because that's what the point of the whole thing.

We all have learned, certainly this year, we learned that you get, you get a lot of mistakes when people are having to do it for 35 cents, and it's not the same motivation. So, the people who formed the Coalition for 100,000 Voters, the list is there of people who started with the initial money:

Bernal Heights Neighborhood Association, Haight-Ashbury Council; a lot of -- San Francisco Tomorrow -- are people who care about issues.

Now, I know that all you three supervisors and myself agree and disagree on many issues, but people who care about issues, care; and the only way -- and you know that I started in '59 with it -- that you work on issues and you help politicians --

- Q And candidates.
- A. -- and you help the candidates, and there's no other way to save the world, no other way. There is no other way to get anything, except to work on issues and candidates.
 - Q Trying to (unintelligible) something out of you.
 - A. Rarely; really, rarely.
- Q. Now, here's the press release dated October 13 (indicating): "In early July, the Coalition sent out urgent



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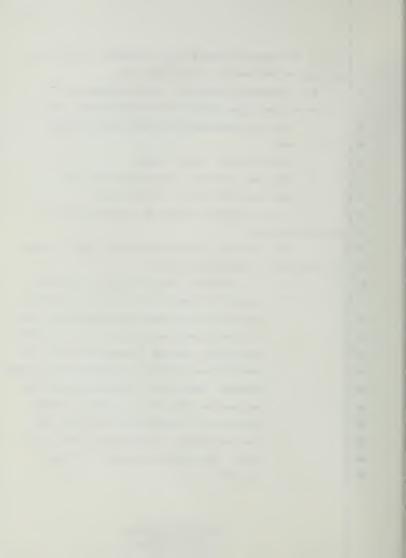
letters for financial support to all candidates and political parties" -- incidentally, I didn't get one.

A. I'm sure you did, sir. I would presume you did, because we didn't miss anybody who we thought would give \$10.

- Q Well, you just said that Barbara Rubin from my campaign came.
 - A. She was there. She got angry.
 - Q There were derogatory things said about me.
 - A Only one little crack. It wasn't bad.
- Q -- "for financial support to all candidates and political parties."

Now, there is a letter from the Coalition, to assist the Coalition in registering voters.

"In short, the Coalition would fund the program it wanted the City to fund. 35 cents would be paid for every valid registration, and a City-wide drive would occur. Three incumbent Supervisors, Gonzales, Molinari and Kopp, made contributions totaling a hundred and seventy-five dollars. Supervisorial candidates Harvey Milk and Lorraine Lahr both contributed a hundred dollars each. The Mayoralty candidates were less forthcoming. Senator Moscone contributed \$5,000. All others refused the Coalition's request."



A. Well, if it says that, it's in error, because he did not. I know that any money -- I mean, the money that we got is written down, and that's not from the Mayor. I do know that. I know that Mr. Jaicks raised money, and certainly, he's got up into the figures that were high enough to include a, you know, to include the fives and the ten thousands. We got up to two thousand.

Q. And that was the money that you used to pay the 35 cents?

A. We did not use any of the money. There is one small figure there of \$36 and something, where we paid -- (addressing a member of the audience:) Was it a nickel?

We added a bonus of the five cents in the Western Addition. It was to total off the books to have a person be paid an even ten dollars, when they did a book, and we did that the last couple of weeks. For the campaign, for a couple of people who were registering there, and those, the only bonus. That's the only money of ours that went toward the paying of people.

- Q. Well, I'm not speaking of the bonus, but what I am suggesting is that, in even listing people to register voters, the Coalition told them they would get 35 cents.
 - A. That's true.

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Q And the 35 cents that you were referring to was to come from Mr. Jaicks' operation?



1 A. That's true.

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- Q And that was a partisan operation.
- A. No, it was not. It was the San Francisco Voter

 Registration Drive. It was not done by the County. Well,
 it technically --
- 6 Q Are you really saying that was not a part of an 7 operation?
 - A. Well, technically and legally it was done to the San Francisco Voter Registration, which is a legal thing to do.
 - Q Well, now, look. One of the other witnesses who appeared for the Coalition explained that the reason that the money went to Mr. Jaicks' organization, rather than to the Coalition, was that there were a lot of people who wanted to contribute to a partisan effort, and that's why it was funneled.
 - A. Well, I didn't raise any of that money, Mr. Supervisor, so I don't know how they raised it.

But I would like to interject here about voter registration and why people do it.

I mean, I am not going to play games, of having it break down to partisan lines. But it also breaks down to neighborhood lines; it also breaks down to a map. I wish we had a voter registration map here, because when you do a demographic study about who loves trees, and who hates capital punishment, and who cares about civil rights --

Q I wish -- (unintelligible) --



A. No, I can't, because I have been in it too long, and I know it.

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Yes, it's okay. I am saying it for the record.

Q. When you were out here observing that House Unamerican Committee, I was appearing on behalf of a witness.

A. Yeah. Well, I was raising the money to pay for it. So, Supervisor --

Q. I was working without fee.

A I am trying to explain that when people are registering voters, because of what they care about, often the people I work with, it will fall on partisan lines; it will fall in the Haight-Ashbury; that's where we need to register the voters. The thing that I have worked the hardest for, including freeway fights, saving Sutro Forest -- you name it -- is still all the same neighborhood that helps you. So, that was my motivation.

And it was when they named a hundred thousand voters, I had a fit, because I knew we couldn't register a hundred thousand voters, and I don't like to over-estimate. But, the rolls in this City, in the neighborhoods where our registration of the things that I care about has been important, were down. The rolls were down a hundred thousand. That's where the name came from, and the point of it all was to get people registered.

Now, Supervisor, I have registered people since '59.

Then, I met a lot of young people, and they now go out and do it.

I got to keep the books this time.



1 Q You will have to admit that some of the people that
2 were involved also direct their fire at Blacks who they consider
3 arrogant, who won't dance to their tune.

A. Rarely, Supervisor.

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- Q Like Terry Francois.
- A. Rarely, Supervisor.
- Q That's not been my experience, but, at least, it doesn't bother me, except when it gets dishonest. Then it does bother me. As long as it's clean and we don't get that many registrations coming back --

A Well, Supervisor, in our campaign, the missing books, I spent one full week chasing down people. I was not successful in several cases, two or three. One person had left the City, and another person was bringing me the book. The car got stolen. The things out of the car got turned in to the Boys' Club at Page Street. I got that book. It had one registration in it. That person got to vote.

There was a great effort. Any mistakes that were made, as far as I know, in the things that I had to do with, or make, because people made -- make mistakes. I made a mistake registering in December, that last little tiny three-day drive we did. I finally got out and registered. And one woman who was a Republican was a newly naturalized citizen. And I went into Petrini's and got the telephone number and called her.

People care, Terry, people care. They've been caring



for a long, long time. And to insinuate that it's all falling apart, and that it's the bad guys, now, trying to do -- you know, what they presume or think is good, I don't buy, and I think that, you know, it was a good registration drive. And I'll tell you this: I'll cop to politics. I will cop to it, that I've worked hard for politics, and this is the first time I got the big one, right? This is the first time, and sometimes John has gotten a big one. It's that simple. And I lost, lost, lost, lost, lost, lost, lost, lost I mean, I'm such a heavy loser in politics that it's a bloody lovely thing to be with the winner, and to try to get to do some of the things that I believe are good for this City.

However, they are perceived by others --

Q. Well --

MR. MOMBOISSE: I think we are getting away from this (indicating).

BY SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS:

- Q Well, you will concede that to offer a bounty is to certainly open up the opportunity for --
- A. No, I wouldn't agree with that. I would agree that you should be careful who you pay the 35 cents to. But I wouldn't agree that you shouldn't offer a bounty, at all. I would do anything to get people registered. That's within the law, and that's carefully done, and that's what we did.
 - Q I thought you said at the beginning, in your statement,



that you learned a number of things. One of them was pay 35 cents. That did produce problems.

A. I think that you get less -- not less conscientious, but less enthusiastic, in terms -- or less -- I don't even know that I think that, because some of the more, some of them were students who cared a lot, and who cared a lot, but they needed the money. But, I know that you can't -- I know that when I go out -- and I'm a living nut about things -- I know I'm going to get more registrations and I'm going to make them be good, because I want them in there.

- Q Ms. Bierman, you would do it, and have done it over the years without pay.
 - A. That's because I am lucky.
- 14 Q. No.

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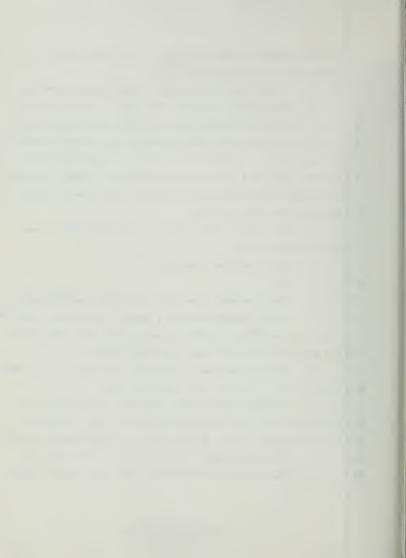
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- A. That's because I am lucky, and didn't need the money.
- Q. That's because you have a sense of dedication. But when you start enlisting people indiscriminately and telling them you can get 35 cents for every name that you get --
- A Well, it was done in the first registration drive that I did in 1967. It was a very successful move.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor, we have some more testimony, and I don't want to cut you off, but I would like to kind of stay directly on the subject, if the Committee could.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say to Sue Bierman what you said at the outset, that it made



you a little nervous to come in here. I would hope that that didn't happen.

THE WITNESS: It did happen.

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SUPERVISOR NELDER: I hope you wouldn't draw the inference from it --

THE WITNESS: I did not draw the inference from you, Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: Actually, I will repeat again what I said earlier.

I came in here with a completely open mind, hoping that you would offer some way that we could just do it a little better.

THE WITNESS: I can offer it right now. I know where the problem is. We have talked about it a lot this past year. Certainly, in the Fall, you shouldn't come from the Water Department and head the Voter Registration, and you shouldn't come -- I mean, there ought to be a Voter Registration person hired, trained to do Voter Registration. It should be in the Charter. I truly believe that. I think that you know, and you should -- it should require very special skills and somebody should be appointed having special skills.

You criticize Voter Registration, but I don't think -I think they did a really good job. We got a lot of people
registered, a lot of voters registered. In the recount, they
kept us all -- I think that's a good office. I just think that



experience was lacking.

 SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Now is the saddest, Mr. Chairman,
Ms. Bierman. You apparently had some concern about the fact
that you were asked to appear and thought that this was
constituted some reflection on you.

I think you should know that the reason this came about was that our last hearing, in answer to any number of questions, that we were told, "Well, you will have to ask Ms. Bierman," because she was Treasurer.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Well --

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: And it was because we were told that you were the person to ask.

THE WITNESS: Well, I have the figures. That's certainly true. I came voluntarily three weeks ago with Mr. Jaicks, because he was upset to have to come.

SUPERVISOR NELDER: Who was that?

THE WITNESS: Mr. Jaicks. He's worked hard for a lot of years, and certainly, of all the people in San Francisco, that man has not gotten one thing. All he does is care, and I came with him. And he was willing, personally willing to testify, because -- and the other day, after I heard about last week's hearing, I wanted to be here, really, because the people I worked with in this Coalition care a lot about a lot of things, and I'm proud of them. And I'm glad I worked with them, and it means a lot to me.



SUPERVISOR NELDER: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would
like to say this: You have been in this field a long time,
and let me say, first of all, that I hope you don't go away
tupset. That's number one.

Number two, if, after settling down, if you feel that you do have some contribution to make, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that Ms. Bierman is certainly invited to come back and --

THE WITNESS: I will do that.

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SUPERVISOR NELDER: But, if there is any reasons in your coming here, any innuendo, at least in my feelings --

THE WITNESS: I hope you realize that the word

"fraud" -- I mean this: I am not putting on an act. The
word "fraud", to be called a fraud, is heavy, and there's no
way around it. I mean, once that comes, the little one thing,
that I came down and volunteered. But then to be called -- and
the word is "fraud" -- this is a Select Committee investigating
fraud, and I'm called as a witness, and that's very heavy! And
I don't want that ignored. Because that's heavy! And that's.
what I want you to know, is that it's heavy!

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Thank you.

(Witness leaves stand.)

MR. MOMBOISSE: May we have David Todd sword as a witness, please.

MR. ENGMAN (from the floor): Mr. Barbagelata, I have



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not been invited to speak. My name is Doug Engman.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Engman, you will be able to speak after Mr. Todd. Okay?

MR. ENGMAN: Okay.

DAVID E. TODD,

appearing as a witness before Board of Supervisors Special Select Committee on Voter Fraud, who, being first duly sworn by the Clerk, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

- Q For the record, may we have your name, please?
- A. David E. Todd.
- Q. Mr. Todd, I believe you have a map in your possession which I would like to mark as Exhibit No. 25, and ask if you would identify it for us, please.
 - A. This is a map of the --
- Q. I see that this has already been marked Exhibit 20 by one of the earlier witnesses. Would you identify it?
- A. Yes. This is a map of the City and County of San
 Francisco, on which we have indicated those spots where the
 bulk of the registration drive was conducted by members of
 the Coalition. It's been reviewed by Mike Mason, and Sue
 Hestor, and they have agreed that this is generally representative of the locations.
 - Q Thank you. This was already introduced as No. 20.



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24 25 Members of the Board might care to look at it.

I believe that is an example of the pay sheet previously referred to in Mr. Mason's testimony.

A. Yes. This is an example of the pay sheet.

MR. MOMBOISSE: All right. We will mark that as No. 25.

(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as

Committee Exhibit No. 25.)

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

Q. In the course of this investigation, did you review the various press releases that had been printed, the various press stories that had been printed with regard to the voter problems in San Francisco?

A Yes. All the releases that could be found in The Examiner, The Chronicle, The Progress, and other papers have been reviewed, indexed, gathered together, and a brief has been made of each article. They are contained in this file (indicating), which we can introduce as next.

MR. MOMBOISSE: I would like to have that marked as a group, No. 26, please.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Group 26.

(Whereupon, a group of documents was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 26.)

MR. MOMBOISSE: For the purposes of the Board, this will give us a definite chronology of the releases and the information to the public over a long period of time, and would



tie in with much of the material that's already been developed, when we develop the chronology and events.

- Q. Now, could you tell us when you began your investigation for this Special Committee of the Board?
 - A. On or about March the 15th.
- Q As a result, in the course of that, did you review the records of the Registrar's Office, City and County of San Francisco?
 - A. Yes, we did.
 - Q. Did you review them very extensively?
 - A. Yes, we did.
- Q. Could you tell us how many Affidavits of Registration were obtained during the 1975 drive?
- A. Approximately 87,500 blank Affidavit forms were issued to Frontlash, to the Coalition, and to other organizations in the registration drive. Not all of these were used, but we estimate that from 65,000 to 75,000 registrations were obtained.
- Q. Now, can you tell, out of that number, how many were new registrations?
- A. Yes. Between June the 11th and October the 20th of 1975, there was a net increase in the number of registered voters of 39,915.

Between November the 18th and -- Well, oh, I'm sorry.

Between that date, between October the 20th and

November the 18th, there was an additional increase of 5,839.



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So, there was a total net increase by November the 18th of 45.754.

In the course of investigating the records of the Registrar, City and County of San Francisco, did you investigate the records pertaining to Deputy Registrars during 1975?

Yes, we did. The Registrar's Office maintains the following records of the Deputy Registrars. There's an application form, an index card which is made up from the application form, and an oath, and an appointment form.

Now, we compiled a list of all the Deputy Registrars which were on file in the Registrar's Office, plus, we found on Affidavits of Registration, which we reviewed, the names of other individuals who acted as Deputy Registrars, for whom the Registrar's Office had no record whatever. There was no application for them, no index card, and no other appointment form.

Now, this compilation gives us 1146 Deputy Registrars. We found Oath and appointment forms for 866 of them.

Now, we tried to take these down as best we could. 446 of them were affiliated with the Coalition, plus an additional 135 -- I'm sorry -- an additional 145, who were affiliated with the People's Democratic Club, which was a Delancey Street Foundation voter registration committee. And then, 135 more were affiliated with Frontlash. And then, there are 420 which are affiliated with other groups. This is a total



of 1146.

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24 25 Of the 1146, the Registrar's Office has no record whatever of 76 of these. 45 of them used Frontlash Affidavits, which had been issued to Frontlash. 14 used Affidavits which had been issued to the Coalition, and 17 of them used other Affidavits.

- Q Can you prepare a chart indicating who were the Deputy Registrars during 1975?
 - A. Yes. Here's the entire file of Deputy Registrars. (Witness hands document to Mr. Momboisse.)
 - MR. MOMBOISSE: I would like to number this 27.

 (Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 27.)

All right. The name of the Deputy Registrar; the

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

- Q Would you please go over the first page and tell us the information that's contained for the Deputy Registrars?
- fact whether an application is on file; the fact whether an Oath is on file; the organization or affiliation that the Deputy represented; the registration, as a registered voter, of this Deputy, where, as known; and the affidavit number of this registration, and the precinct in which that Deputy registered.

In addition, there are notations where the Registrar's Office shows a record that these, that the individual Deputies



2	(Witness hands document to Mr. Momboisse.)
3	MR. MOMBOISSE: Thank you.
4	Q You have already given us the summary of statistics
5	as indicated by this (indicating)?
6	A. (Witness nods head.) Yes.
7	SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: May I see that?
8	MR. MOMBOISSE:
9	Q. And how many Deputy Registrars are listed in this
10	outline?
11	A. 1146.
12	Q Thank you.
13	Now, there has been a great deal of testimony about
14	the books.
15	A. Let me add one thing here.
16	Q. I'm sorry. Go ahead.
17	A. I have another breakdown here, which I would like to
18	introduce into evidence.
19	I have the names of those Deputy Registrars on this
20	sheet of paper (indicating), who are affiliated with Frontlash,
21	the 45 of them, of whom the Registrar's Office has no record,
22	whatever.
23	I have the names of the 14 who used the forms issued
24	to the Coalition. I have reviewed these 14 names with Mike
25	Mason and we have searched his record. He has a record of only

had completed a class for trainers.



three of these, which indicates that these books must have been 1 passed out to someone by someone without authority. 2 And I have the names of the authorities -- names of 3 the 17 who used the Affidavit books from different organizations. 0. This would be a summary of the material contained in 5 B Exhibit No. 27? That's true. A. 8 MR. MOMBOISSE: I would like that marked as No. 28. 9 (Whereupon, a one-page document was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 28.) 10 THE WITNESS: I might add, that of the 45 Frontlash 11 12 Deputies on that list, 20 are not registered voters. Of the 14 for the Coalition, 7 are not registered 13 voters, and of the 17 others, 8 were not registered voters. 14 BY MR. MOMBOISSE: 15 Now, that's registered voters in the City and County 16 of San Francisco? 17 In the City and County of San Francisco. 18 19 Now, we've heard a great deal of testimony about the 20 Affidavit books of registration. Did you have cause to 21 investigate the records of the Registrar's Office with regard 22 to such books? 23 Yes, we did. A. 24 Could you tell us what you did, and what your discovery

was as a result of that investigation, please?

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1 A All right. We discovered that, during 1975, a number
2 of organizations and/or individuals were issued books of
3 Affidavits. A total of 2407, to the best count that we can make,
4 were issued to the Coalition, or the San Francisco Voter
5 Registration Committee.

A total, to the best of our ability, of 620 books were issued to Frontlash.

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And a total of 497 were issued to other groups and individuals.

Now, I have here (indicating) a list of the other groups of individuals in alphabetical order. And I will read a few of them: The Bank of America, the Bechtel Corporation, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Alioto for Mayor Campaign, Gibraltar Savings, et cetera.

I would like to introduce this into the record.

MR. MOMBOISSE: May we introduce that as Exhibit No. 29, please.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: 29.

(Whereupon, a document was introduced into evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 29.)

THE WITNESS: Now, according to the running log that's kept in the Registrar of Voters' Office, this totals 3524 books issued.

And, according to his log as of December 28th, there were 91 books still outstanding.



accounted for, which I will go into next.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Very good.

This will be marked as No. 29.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: 29.

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

All right. Do you have a breakdown on the number of registration books that are still missing?

Since December 28th, additional books have been

Yes, I do. Now, as of July the 6th, 1976, the following Affidavit books, issued to persons and/or groups is indicated on this sheet of paper, were still outstanding, according to the records of the Registrar's Office.

Would you give us the totals for the various organizations?

The books issued to Frontlash, there are currently 28 books outstanding. And the books issued to the Coalition, there are currently 47 books outstanding. Now, I have the names where all of the Coalition books were charged. These are the records which Mike Mason turned over to the Registrar's Office, and the District Attorney. He is aware of these, and these names are listed here. I only have the names of Gibbs Brown and Michael Ring, to whom the Frontlash books were issued.

I do not have the names of to whom Frontlash subsequently passed the books on to.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Thank you. May we have this marked as

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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: No. 30.

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(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 30.)

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BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

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Q. In the course of your investigation, did you determine whether or not any errors had appeared on the Affidavits of Registration which were found?

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A. Yes, we found many errors. In fact, the Registrar's Office found errors, and he rejected Affidavits, because they were not complete with the necessary information. We reviewed 578 of these Affidavits. There are more (indicating), to give you a breakdown.

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Q If you would, please, do you have it in the chart?

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Yes. It's in the chart.

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Q. Would you give us a breakdown, please?

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A. Now, one Deputy Registrar --

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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: This is a sample? You are talking about a sample of 500?

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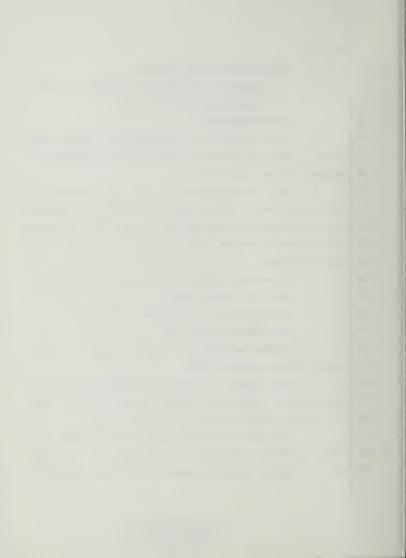
THE WITNESS: We reviewed 578 registrations which the Registrar's Office had rejected because of error. They are invalid. There are others that they rejected.

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Well, but anyway, of the 578 that we reviewed, one Deputy Registrar, affiliated with Frontlash, was responsible for 116 of them. All the Affidavits that he took failed to

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1 contain any birthdate or citizenship data.

 67 additional Affidavits submitted by other Deputy Registrars had no place of birth.

Over 117 had no citizenship data for those individuals whose foreign birth was indicated on the Affidavit.

Four admitted a felony conviction.

Six were unsigned by Deputy Registrars.

74 were unsigned by the Registrar, himself. There were 81 with non-existent streets.

Now, we reviewed these, and found that these streets actually existed in the nearby counties. 33 of them were from Daly City, alone.

Then, in addition, there were 25 in which the individual who registered stated that they resided out of County, and many of these were from Daly City, too. Either the people who live in Daly City think they live in San Francisco, or there was a registration drive in that vicinity, where they were not certain as to which county they were registering in.

We found many non-existent residence addresses.

Some of these were fabrications, and some of them were errors.

There was a total of 36 in this category that we reviewed.

Then, we reviewed the one book of Affidavits which the Registrar found, and which there were 47 fictitious registrations. We found 22 miscellaneous errors. And this



totals 578.

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Now, all of these that could be precincted, the registrations from Daly City and the non-existent San Francisco streets, and some of the others, could not be precincted. But those that could be precincted were searched to determine if these people had voted. And it was found that 51 votes were cast, even though the Affidavits had been rejected.

Now, we assumed that many of these were done by use of the yellow stub receipt, because the Affidavits were not in the Register for many of these when they went to vote.

Of these 51, 13 had prior registration, and the registration that was taken was a change. So, that was still in the file.

The Registrar has taken steps to correct these errors, and of the 51 who voted, whose Affidavits were rejected, he's corrected 26 of these as of this date. There are still no Affidavits in the Register as of July 6, '76, for seven of the individuals who voted.

MR. MOMBOISSE: May we have that -- and we will have it marked.

(Witness passes document to Mr. Momboisse.)

(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 31.)

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

O. Did this chart also cover the false and invalid



registrations that you found?

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A That chart did not, but I have that separately.

But, there's another tabulation I would like to put into the record.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Very good. May we have that, please.

THE WITNESS: There are many Deputy Registrars that made more than one error, and we made a tabulation of all those who made three or more. There are 21 Registrars in this category that made three or more errors. They are listed on this sheet (indicating).

MR. MOMBOISSE: Thank you. Mark that as 32. CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: 32.

(Whereupon, a sheet was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit No. 32.)

THE WITNESS: Now, we found another source of error when we reviewed the Rosters of Voters. We found many individuals signed a different address on the Roster of Voters than they signed on their Affidavit of Registration. For example, 339 San Carlos Street was on one form, and 399 San Carlos was on the other form.

We found where 1515 Hudson Street was on the form, and 1516 Hudson Street was on the other form. This indicates to me that these are additional errors that were made in collecting the Affidavit, and this would account, in some respect, for those Voter Handbooks that are returned with the



addressee not there. due to the fact that the incorrect address is not correct in the registration. We can introduce that into the record. CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Do you want that, Mr. Momboisse, into the record? MR. MOMBOISSE: Yes, please. That would be 33. (Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as Committee Exhibit 33.) BY MR. MOMBOISSE: Now, what was the next document that you had, that you had prepared? No, the next thing we did was look into non-existent addresses. 0. Very good. And many of these Affidavits were rejected because they were non-existent addresses, and I brought some of them here, just as an example, and to put into the record. These are Xerox copies, the Affidavits of Registration. This one is 635 Stanyan Street. It's in Golden Gate Park. This one is 741 Stanyan, again in Golden Gate Park. This is 325 Ashbury Street, which is in the Panhandle. This is 1122 Second Avenue, which is in Golden Gate Park. This is 1819 Fell Street, which is in the Panhandle.

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This is in 10th (unintelligible), Buena Vista Park.

This is 411 Elsie Street. The street ends with a 300

block.

This is 630 Scott Street, which is Alamo Square.

This is 446 Polk Street, Apartment No. 7, which is the West Side of the State Building.

And so on. There are many of these that we found.

MR. MOMBOISSE: I would like to introduce this as 34.

(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as

Committee Exhibit No. 34.)

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

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- $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{Q}}$. I believe these were just on a spot-check basis; is that true?
- A Those were the ones that the Registrar's Office found and rejected as invalid because he could not re-precinct them. Those addresses are not in the precinct book. There are others, such as vacant lots, which would be precincted and were filed.
- Q. All right. Now, what was your next step in the investigation? What was the results of it?
- A. We took specific examination from these, where there was a non-existent address, and we reconstructed books, submitted by Deputy Registrars, and I understand that once a book is turned in, the Affidavits are pulled from the book, and they are filed in the various precincts.



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So, one book of 25 Affidavits, may go in 25 different precinct books.

So, we had to recover all the Affidavits, which one particular Deputy Registrar had made.

And, in order to see what his work was, we could reconstruct it, two books of one Deputy Registrar associated with Frontlash.

And then, we mailed inquiries to all the persons that he had registered. Of this mailing, there were four forgeries, according to people that we had written letters to. 18 of the letters were returned, "No such number." Two were returned as "Addressee unknown." 34 were returned, "Not deliverable as addressed." And four had moved and left no address.

- Q. Mr. Todd, is that out of how many books?
- A. Out of three books.
- Q. That's out of 75?
- A. 75. Total 62.
- Q. That gives us a total of how many that were rejected out of the total submitted by that particular Deputy Registrar?
 - A. 62 out of 75. That accounts for it.
 - Q. And four of those were forgeries?
- A Four were forgeries. Four were known forgeries. We are suspicious of the rest of them.
 - Q. Now, this matter was referred to the District Attorney?
 - A. This was referred to the District Attorney.



Now, we had a similar case with another Deputy
Registrar affiliated with Frontlash. In one book, we found
two of them were valid. Four of them were returned, "No such
number." Seven were returned, "Not deliverable as addressed."
Five were returned as non-existent addresses.

These have been referred to the District Attorney.

And we found a third Deputy affiliated with Frontlash, we did. We went through the same procedure. Four of these were valid. Three had no such number. Five, the addressee was unknown. 12 were returned, "Not deliverable as addressed."

Two had moved and left no address. That was one book. This was referred to the District Attorney.

- Q. That's a total of 24 out of 25 Affidavits that were rejected?
 - A. Let's see.

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THE WITNESS: That totals 26. That must be two books. That's two books.

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

- Any other instances of fraudulent Affidavits?
- A. Yes. There's one who was affiliated with Asians for Citizens Participation, which was a coalition organization, who registered an individual whose will subsequently advised us that this was, that he had been deceased for over a year, and he was registered during 1975.



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		Then, there's another one, registered by an individual
	affiliate	d with the White Panther Party. We interviewed the
registrant, and he stated he did not sign the Affidavit, h.		t, and he stated he did not sign the Affidavit, himself.
ĺ	It's a forgery.	
ı	Q.	Now, this investigation by you was really a spot-
	check all	the way?
	A.	No. We could not cover it all.
	Q.	That would be quite an expansive job, would it not,
Ì	Mr. Todd?	
	A.	It would be a tremendous job.
		MR. MOMBOISSE: Can we mark that as No. 35?
		(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as
ľ		Committee Exhibit No. 35.)
Į		BY MR. MOMBOISSE:
	Q.	Now, what was the next area of investigation by you?
	A.	We compiled a list of those Deputy Registrars whose
	Affidavits contained things similar to this, "No such address,"	
	non-exist	ent streets, et cetera.
		I have that list in here, which we could introduce
	into evidence.	
		11 of them are Frontlash Deputies. Four of them were
	affiliated	d with the White Panther Party, and the others were
	affiliated with the various other groups.	
		(Witness hands document to Mr. Momboisse.)
		BY MR. MOMBOISSE:



Q Did you have cause to make a search to determine		
whether or not there had been any votes cast when the Affidavits		
of Registration was not on file in the precinct?		
A. Yes. We made a thorough survey of that.		
Q Would you please give us the details of that survey,		
and the manner in which it was conducted?		
A. We reviewed the rosters of 76 precincts. 16 of them		
were the (unintelligible). 35 were in the 17th Precinct, and		
25 of them were in the 18th Precinct. This represents 16 of		
the		
CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Todd, you mean Assembly		
District?		
THE WITNESS: Assembly District. I'm sorry. Assembly		
District.		
CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: This is Item 36, for the		
record? (Indicating.)		
MR. MOMBOISSE: Yes. 36, for the record.		
(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence		
as Committee Exhibit No. 36.)		
THE WITNESS: In the 76 precincts that represent		
16,000 voters, or eight percent of the actual voters in the		
December 11 election, these were compared with the electronic		
data processing index to the registers for these precincts,		
with the following results:		
We found Affidavits in the registers for all I'm		



sorry -- not what we found -- with the names listed on this index to the register to all but 11 of those.

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We found Affidavits for others. For instance, we found four Affidavits in other precincts, which meant that four of these individuals were permitted to vote in one precinct when their Affidavit was actually in another precinct.

We found two Affidavits among those which had been rejected by the Registrar because of error, indicating that they had voted with the yellow stub receipt. One voter's Affidavit had been cancelled in the 1974 purge, but he persuaded the election officials to vote, anyway.

One voter, I located, and interviewed, and he had his election stub receipt in his possession, which showed to me there are two that we did not locate who voted, whose Affidavits were in the register. And there is one illegible signature that we could not match with the Affidavits.

So, I would have to conclude that it does not look like there was abuse of the regulation permitting individuals to vote with yellow stub receipts.

MR. MOMBOISSE: Thank you.

May I have that?

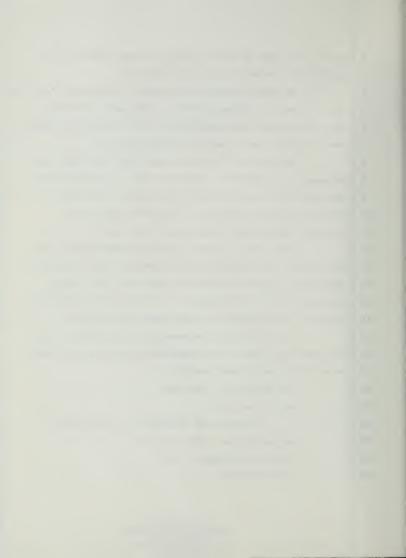
(Witness hands document to Mr. Momboisse.)

MR. MOMBOISSE: That is No. 37.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: 37?

MR. MOMBOISSE: 37.

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1 (Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as 2 Committee Exhibit No. 37.) 3 SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Can I interrupt for a moment? THE WITNESS: Here is the backup material for that. Here is the names of the individuals, and here is a list of 5 6 the precincts we reviewed (indicating). 7 MR. MOMBOISSE: Very good. This will go in as part of 37. 8 9 (REPORTER'S NOTE: No Exhibit 36 was marked.) 10 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor François? 11 THE WITNESS: One moment, please. Could I introduce 12 this, first? Those are the names of the 51 persons who voted. 13 whose Affidavits were rejected because of error. That should be part of that last one (indicating). 14 15 MR. MOMBOISSE: It will be marked as 38. 16 (Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as 17 Committee Exhibit 38.) 18 THE WITNESS: Supervisor Francois? 19 SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: 20 Ω 37 in evidence, which is the random sample of 21 Affidavits which you had selected and checked and determined 22 that these people, I think four, claimed they were forgeries, 23 and they were all invalid, in one way or another. In other 24 words, none of these people were actually registered? 25 No, sir. Affidavits did not go into the file. No, A.



1 they did not. They were not precincted, and were not filed, and 2 3 no votes were cast in those names. 4 0. But none of them were valid registrations? 5 A. No. They are not valid registrations, because they are non-existent addresses. 6 7 0. All right. Now, I counted 25. 8 A. Yeah. There are more. 9 0. That is as far as --10 A. There are more. 11 0 And there is a notation as to who they are issued to? 12 I counted 14 of those 25, more than half were issued to Mike 13 Mason of the Coalition. And I would just like to point that 14 out for the Committee, because it's been suggested that there 15 were no irregularities in connection with the Coalition's 16 registration drive. But, 14 of those 25 Affidavits which 17 were all false, discovered by the Registrar, some were forgeries, 18 14 of the 25 were issued to the, at least according to the

(Simultaneous discussion.)

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Coalition --

MR. MOMBOISSE: Continue, please.

notation on the Affidavit, that is what Mike Mason of the

THE WITNESS: That's all I had with regard to --

Oh, I have some concern on the failure to compare signatures. That's all I have on the Affidavits in the file.

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MR. MOMBOISSE: You made a checking of the precinct rosters?

THE WITNESS: Yes. We reviewed the rosters of voters for this, at 186 precincts. 16 -- or 93 of them were in the 16th Assembly District. 66 were in the 17th Assembly District. 27 were in the 18th Assembly District.

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

- Q And what were your results of that?
- A. Now, we found many repetitive errors on these Rosters of Voters. Names were printed on the Roster instead of being signed. Husbands or wives signed for both. The Rosters did not contain the address as required, or the address on the Roster was different from the address on the Affidavit. In several precincts, there were from one to three more ballots in the box than there were names on the Rosters. The precinct official explained this by stating they believed persons voted without signing the roster. We cannot refute this explanation. And there were many illegible signatures.

Now, of the 186 precincts that were reviewed, we have found many signature discrepancies. There were 116 for which there was no address on the Roster. There were 13 for which the address was different than on the Affidavit. And there were 333 where the signature on the Roster, as compared with the signature on the Affidavit, was questioned.

Now, of these 333, 28 had been signed by a husband for



a wife, for both people.

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Anyway, and then -- or in many of them, the name was printed on the Roster instead of the Affidavit.

But, anyway, first we had a handwriting expert review the questioned signatures. He eliminated many of them. He felt they were signed by the same person. There really was no question. He boiled this down to 61 that he (unintelligible). 22 of these were 1975 registrations; 38 of them were prior registrations.

We sent a mailing to all 61 of these individuals, asking them whether or not they had written the signature, and then we had 39 more that were printed to make it about an even hundred.

70 of the people that we mailed to, responded to our inquiry. Of the inquiry, we found only one person who stated that they had not voted, and someone else had voted for them, and signed their name.

However, there were four that had moved and left no address. We could not locate them. These are still in question.

Four voters stated they voted at the precinct, but someone accompanying them, or someone at some precinct, official, had signed the Roster for them.

Now, of the 23 registrations which were 1975 registrations, one had moved and left no address. Five failed to reply. In 17 -- and 17 advised that they had voted and had



signed the Roster.

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This would have to conclude that there was no evidence of a substantial number of persons who voted by forging the name of a registered voter, as a result of this survey.

However, at least one did in the precinct that we reviewed.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Excuse me, Mr. Todd. We will have to go off the record for a second.

(Short recess taken at 11:35 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Back on the record.

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

Q Mr. Todd, I believe that a Jury Commissioner mailing resulted in a very substantial number of letters being returned.Did you use this as a basis for any investigation?

A Yes. We felt this was a good sampling to acquire into. Now, on November the 14th, the Jury Commissioner mailed letters to 10 percent of the registered voters on the rolls at that time. This was 30,000 letters mailed. More than 10 percent of these were returned as undeliverable. 3500 letters came back. And, inasmuch as we were primarily interested in the 1975 voter registration drive, we searched these 3500 letters and found that 502 of them were 1975 registrations.

Of the 502, we searched these names against the rosters of the December 11 election, and it was found that 48 of them voted at the polls. There were some others that voted



absentee, but we did not include them in the survey. But, of the 48 who voted at the polls, we found that 32 of them had moved and re-registered at a new address. And their Affidavit of Registration had been corrected. 11 of these individuals were actually residing at the address, but the letter was not delivered to them, for one reason or another. Four of the letters were incorrectly addressed, due to the mailing. One individual had moved out of the County, and we do not know the date that he had moved out of the County. But, if it's beyond a 30-day limit, why, there was a possibility of a fraudulent vote here.

Two. Four had moved, leaving no forwarding address, and two of these were addressed to downtown hotels.

Now, of the 454 that did not vote, these will include many who moved and did not re-register, and had no intention of voting. It will include some errors in addresses made by Deputies at the time of registration. It will include some addresses in addressing the Jury Commissioner letter. And it will include some false registrations.

But, we have no way of estimating the number of false registrations, although we do have evidence of some. Two of them were returned to us marked, "This person does not live here, and never did." And the other was marked, "Has not lived here since at least 1973." The person registered from that address in 19 -- from that address in 1975.



MR. MOMBOISSE: Mark that as 40.

(REPORTER'S NOTE: No Exhibit 39 was marked.)

(Whereupon, a document was marked in evidence as

Committee Exhibit No. 40.)

BY MR. MOMBOISSE:

Q In the course of your investigation, did you find any instances of fraudulent voting?

A. Yes. We identified eight instances where there's probable cause to believe that a fraudulent vote was cast, and these have been referred to the District Attorney for investigation.

Four of these were duplicate voting by absentee ballot, and at the precinct, both. One was the individual -- that we developed in a survey -- stated that she did not vote, and someone else voted her name. Another one is apparently a duplicate voting from one precinct. And one is an interesting incident.

The person was registered at a bona fide address in the Avenues. In fact, there were two of them, representing themselves to be husband and wife. They came in and voted at the precinct, giving their address at a valid address, voting. Then, the individuals who lived at that address subsequently advised us that these individuals had never lived at that address and had used it only to register to vote, and apparently voted fraudulently. We have not identified these people. We



know the names under which they voted, but they could be fictitious names.

- Q. In all those instances where any potentially criminal charges existed, were those referred to the District Attorney's Office?
 - A. All of them, yes.
- Q. Very good.

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A. Now, there is one thing I would like to mention. You can see from this that it's very difficult, in view of the fact that that person can file a Affidavit of Fictitious Address and go in and vote that address, vote that name. These are difficult to detect, and once detected, it's difficult to identify the person and prove that the person did commit this fraud.

Therefore, we need all the preventative controls that can be reasonably adopted to prevent this from being perpetrated in the first place. It doesn't seem unreasonable that a person registering to vote should exhibit some identification to prove that he is a real person before the Affidavit is executed.

- Q. Now, you were familiar with the sample ballot mailing put out by the Registrar's Office this year?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q And returned?
- 24 A. Yes.
 - Q Have you had a chance to conduct any investigation



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24 25 based upon the results of that mailing?

A. I have done a little, but, in view of the fact that the process is still going on at this point, there is not a great deal that can be done until the process is completed.

- Q Now, do you have any suggestions as to the manner of investigation, based upon what you have seen returned?
- A. I feel that it's very important that all those which they suspect of being false registrations should be searched, not only against the 1966 primary roster of voters, but also go back and check them against the November and December 1975 elections, and determine if fraudulent votes were casted in the names of these false registrations.
- Q. Was any other material covered in the course of your investigation?
 - A. I think that covers it, pretty much.
 MR. MOMBOISSE: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor . . .?

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Well, in view of the suggestion

that was made about requiring proof, some form of proof of . identity, where the person voting is unknown to the precinct worker, I would like to ask Mr. Patterson whether any thought has been given to doing that.

MR. PATTERSON (from the floor): Voter identification at the polls at the time of voting?

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Yes. I am assuming that most of



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24 25 the people who voted, and most of the polling places are known to the people that are actually, at least, one of the persons who's working.

No. that's a rare case. Usually, in the residential

neighborhoods, that may be the case; the stable, low-density residential neighborhoods, that may be the case. But, usually, the election workers don't know the voters, not authorized under the law to require identification at the polls. In fact, even if a person is known, or is suspected to live outside the precinct, the precinct worker still can't ask for identification. The only thing they can do is to require the person to take an Oath that he is who he says he is, and lives where he says he lives. There's an Assembly Bill, I think it's still active --I don't think it's been passed, or killed in Sacramento, right now, to put a provision in the law to require a voter, if he is unknown to the precinct worker, to identify himself or herself at the polls.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Well, what troubles me is that the Legislature has passed this Postcard Registration Bill -which, incidentally, this Board opposed, as I recall --

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, it did.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: And so that, now, the workers out at the precincts won't even have a duplicate Affidavit; where, at least they could take a look at the signatures and see if they look alike, they will have nothing.



MR. PATTERSON: That's true.

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24 25 SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: The person will walk in and say,
"I am Jim Jordan," and they will just have to accept his word
on that. And we know now that a lot, there's a lot of people
who, if they don't feel they are going to be detected and
identified, don't have any hesitancy about making a false
Affidavit. And with all of these efforts that are being made
to plug the loopholes, I think the State Legislature is opening
up a brand-new one.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes. Although, I kind of doubt the actual usefulness of having the original signature on the Affidavit at the polls. I don't know of anyone who has ever been denied their vote because their signature wasn't the same as the Affidavit. And there have been several people who have gone into the polls and impersonated people who are registered. And they signed the Roster and the signatures were supposedly compared, and they were allowed to vote, even though the signature was different.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Yes. We have some instances where they later find it out, when the right person came out.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes. I remember a case like that in the Tenderloin a few years ago.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: It happened out in our section.

On the canvass of voters, they found out it happened.

MR. PATTERSON: I don't recall it happened then, but I



1 wouldn't be surprised. Yes. But, the main effect, the main 2 positive effect of having the signature at the polls is that 3 it's a deterrent to anyone who would want to come in and 4 impersonate a voter. If anyone has in mind that they might 5 want to do that, the signature is there at the polls, and they 6 think. "Maybe I will be caught because of this." So, if the 7 signature isn't there, we will find it harder to catch him. 8 CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor, do you need Mr.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Supervisor, do you need Mr.
Todd anymore?

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: No.

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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Mr. Engman, you want to make a statement?

MR. ENGMAN: (from the floor): Yes, Supervisor. My name is Douglas Engman.

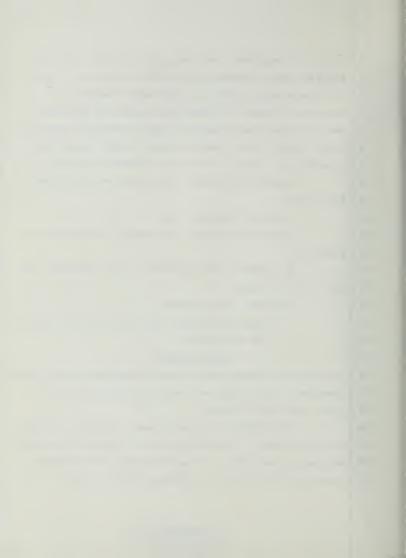
THE CLERK: Just a moment.

(Supervisor Nelder left the room at this point in the proceedings.)

DOUGLAS ENGMAN,

appearing as a witness before Board of Supervisors Special Select Committee on Voter Fraud, who, being first duly sworn by the Clerk, testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I'd like to make a statement. My name is Douglas Engman. I am President of the Stanyan-Fulton Street Neighborhood Association. I was Chairperson of the Finance Committee of the Coalition to Register 100,000 Voters.



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And I want the record to know that I came here voluntarily. I was not invited by the Committee, but I felt that my testimony might be useful, you know, to the Committee in clarifying some questions that the Committee had at prior hearings, and also a couple of things that were stated today.

In reference to the origins of the Coalition to Register 100,000 New Voters, the Coalition was formed back in the Winter of 1975 by a group of organizations and individuals who were interested in developing political power for neighborhoods and communities in San Francisco. And one of the means that we identified for doing that was increasing the number of registrants there were in various neighborhoods and communities.

Now, I represent a neighborhood in the Inner Richmond, and the other side of the Panhandle, that has quite a few tenants, guite a few elderly people, who have just let their voter registration lapse, or moved into the City or changed address, and therefore they didn't vote.

I also have associated with the Association for San Francisco Neighborhoods, which represents primarily White neighborhoods, Nob Hill, Russian Hill, the Inner Sunset, Eureka Valley, who were also concerned that their voter registration was down, and I think Mr. Mason has pointed out even in those areas voter registration has dropped because of the disaffection with Watergate.

And on that basis, the Coalition came to the Board of



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24 25 Supervisors with the proposal for increasing voter registration throughout the City. And it was a nonpartisan campaign. The people that came into the Coalition did so because of that primary purpose.

Now, that's not to say that there were no individuals who worked with the Coalition, either at that time or later, when we started our voter registration drive, that were interested in electing the certain candidates. And, in fact, when that became known, that there were certain individuals who were electing candidates, who wanted to participate, we made an effort to get the support and involvement of other candidates in the drive to register new voters, either by directly joining the Coalition or by supporting the move for the City as to finance a voter registration drive, or by contributing money to the Coalition. And I think it's significant to point out that Supervisor Kopp, Supervisor Gonzales, Supervisor Molinari, Supervisor Pelosi, all contributed to the Coalition's drive, because, I think, they thought it was a good idea to register voters in San Francisco. I am sorry Supervisor Nelder is not here, because he had questions. That is, the Chairperson of Supervisor Feinstein's campaign, stating he knew nothing about the fact that the Coalition was going on.

I would like the statement on the record that I, personally, wrote Supervisor Feinstein a letter and talked with her about joining in the Coalition's drive. And in fact, her



aides attended the first meetings. I also had two discussions with Mary Padjen, Supervisor Nelder's aide, about financing the voter registration drive in the City. And Supervisor Nelder may have not talked with his aide about that, but it was intended to be a bipartisan campaign.

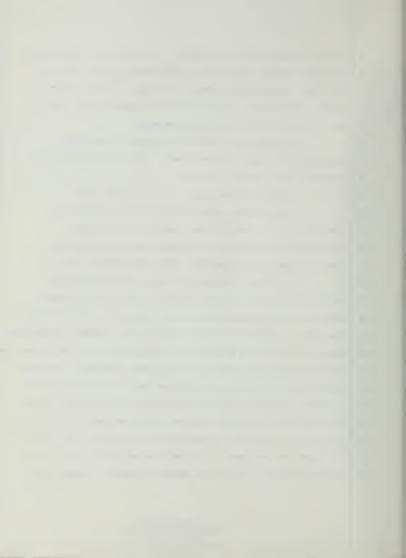
As Supervisor Barbagelata knows, I supported Supervisor Feinstein in the primary, and I supported Senator Moscone in the general election.

CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: I didn't know that.

THE WITNESS: Well, that's for the record, too.

Certainly, as the campaign got heated after the voter registration drives were concluded, people started to put tags onto people who supported voter registration earlier.

I'd like it known that there were neighborhood groups and community groups involved, whose primary purpose was to get people registered in San Francisco. (Unintelligible) knew that on off-year elections, people don't bother to register, because they are not particularly interested in off-year elections. And the Presidential campaign hasn't been generated, and therefore, we wanted to make sure that we had elected officials in this City, that the people had a choice, and a chance to vote for a new Mayor; and that was the primary motivation behind the drive, as it developed in the Spring and Summer of 1975, and the reason why we came to the Board of Supervisors first, to have the Board of Supervisors enact a campaign, rather than



letter it go on volunteer effort.

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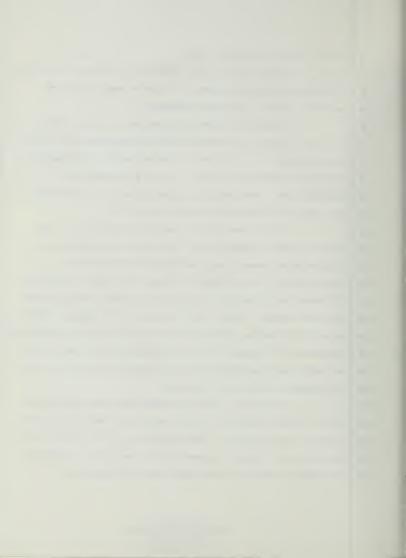
I would like to state that I was a volunteer Registrar.

I think I signed three books. It's not an easy process to register voters. You do make mistakes.

I should also like it noted that I did not accept any money for the San Francisco voter registration, for those registrations, as did a number of other people. Some people accepted the money and donated it to the neighborhood organizations. Some people accepted the money for their own use, and some people didn't accept it at all.

The only last thing I would like to state is just, from Mr. Todd's figures, that I think that the Coalition is vindicated in terms of any suspicion of voter fraud or irregularities. Just from the figures, for example, there are 47 books missing out of a total of 2407 issued, which is less than one percent. In Mr. Todd's review of the figures, there were 578 Affidavits, approximately, rejected by the San Francisco Registrar, of a total of 45,000 registrations that were signed up, which was also approximately one percent, and may go up to two percent, if they find any more.

We have very little evidence that people used their yellow stubs illegally. We have very little evidence that the return of the pamphlets -- and apparently, it's the work of a few people who should be prosecuted by the District Attorney for making illegal and fraudulent voter registration.



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But, there's really not that great evidence of a widespread registration scandal in San Francisco.

Other people may interpret these figures differently, and you may want to make a different conclusion, but I think both the electoral process in San Francisco has been vindicated, as well as the Coalition for 100,000 Voters. When you are talking about one percent, two percent error, that's not a whole lot of error. Where it's fraudulent, it should be prosecuted, but I personally don't think that the great other vote -- (unintelligible) -- are fraud scandal that supposedly exists really does exist with these kinds of figures.

Now, again, you may want to interpret it differently, but that's your privilege. But, we are not talking about hundreds and thousands of people casting illegal votes in this City. It didn't happen, and so I am sorry I made a speech there. I just wanted to clarify that point as Chairperson of the Finance Committee.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Well, are you saying, you know, we don't know how this election compares with previous ones, because there never was this kind of investigation made? But. in light of the number of indictments returned and the number of cases pending, as announced by the District Attorney, I think this is, it's an understatement to say that this, the amount of fraud committed, was minimal.

As far as I am concerned, as a San Franciscan, I think



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that the amount of fraud that's already been discovered is significant, and that we should make every effort in the future to guard against it.

THE WITNESS: I agree with you entirely, sir.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: Now, as far as the participation of neighborhood organizations you mentioned, I am perfectly willing to accept your word that the purpose was to encourage more people in the neighborhoods to participate. And I would like to say, parenthetically, that I am very proud of the fact that we do have citizens participating, the amount of citizens participating in Government that we do. And I boast about it everyplace that I travel.

But, one thing about coalitions: I found, and I found it in the Civil Rights movement, is that, invariably, there are people that would seek their agendas, that don't coincide with perhaps the good motives of others. And, as a matter of fact, there was a time when we were under instruction from the National Office of NAACP, not to get involved in coalitions, but to work as single organizations, because we had been burned so many times. People on the left, where we thought we were attempting to accomplish one thing, and there was an agenda that we didn't know about.

Now, obviously, when you have a campaign where all of the money to pay for the registrations are coming from a partisan source, you don't have an objective effort.



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THE WITNESS: Supervisor --

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they got out as soon as they found out that there was too much involved of efforts on behalf of individual candidates, on behalf of partisan politics; and they weren't going to be used that way. because they are a nonpartisan organization.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: And that is what has been

Now, the League of Women Voters testified earlier

And so that I certainly would not want the impression given that I would disparage all the groups that belong to the Coalition. But I will say this: There are some groups in that Coalition who are not in there because they wanted to register elderly people, and because they were interested in building up the neighborhood, but they had a particular agenda, which was a selfish agenda.

THE WITNESS: Supervisor, that agenda was not secret. Everybody who came to the agenda was identified if they were identified with the campaign. So, I don't think I was taken, nor was anybody else taken by the fact that there were different campaigns represented.

I agree with you, the fact that the San Francisco Voter Registration Committee, which did receive partisan money, did influence maybe more people in that area to register, in areas that were supposedly going to vote Democratic in the next election, and that was exactly the point that I made to the



Board of Supervisors as to why you should have supported a publicly-financed voter registration campaign.

SUPERVISOR FRANCOIS: And I speak as one who voted for the allocation for the money. So --

THE WITNESS: I think we are in agreement on that. The choice that people were faced with when the Supervisors did not grant the money was such that we had no choice except to go out and register on our own, and some of us did not accept money. I don't think that invalidates the entire voter registration drive.

Thank you, sir.

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CHAIRMAN BARBAGELATA: Thank you.

The meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned, to be reconvened at some unspecified future date.)









